PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,126.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 9-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
15th June	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6610		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
17th "	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6808
31st "	*CALEDONIA	7518		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505

*Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,635	Boyer	8th Aug "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	22nd June 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	13th July "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	15th Aug. "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
CHINA	5903	G. Damianovich	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabovich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
* F. FERDINAND.	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7388	A. Bilaffer	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Semoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 20th June	8 a.m. (direct)
LINGA	2,100	Frid. 14th June	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,856 tons, on MONDAY, 17th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Fishermers and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 22nd June.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 13th July calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

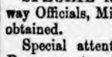
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

12th June, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY,



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
			1907.
SCINDIA	Shafto Alvey	5106	13th June
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	26th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	14th Aug.
CHOASSIA	A. Hair	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	9th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	16th "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 538
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 560
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 730
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked * Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay
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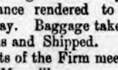
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	15th June	22nd June
HIROSHIMA MARU.	...	Mocker	29th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in embarking or landing.

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ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGERS' AGENTS,
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FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906
ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£29,322,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	68 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	62 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	41 5	52 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	46 11	48 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

WATCHES.

IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected that we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	33	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0

SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.

The Military Lever Watch, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.

The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LIPTON LTD.,

TEA MERCHANTS

TO

H. I. M. THE KING-EMPEROR

AND TO

H. E. LORD MINTO, VICEROY OF INDIA.

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ATKINSON'S
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.
MOST REFRESHING.
Far Superior to the German Kinds.
A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.
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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impotency and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harrowing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Disorders, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 9s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations proffered by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from MR. LAWRENCE, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

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Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
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LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees.
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government.

Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES

SUFFERED YEARS WITH ECZEMA

Caused a Loss of over £300 in Wages in Ten Years—Limb Raw as a Piece of Beef—Scalp also Affected—Doctors and Hospitals did no Good.

A TRIPLE CURE BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My eczema has been ten years' standing and it has cost me over £300 in loss of wages. I am a carpenter and joiner by trade. I have been under doctors, and I also attended the skin hospital, but none of them did me any good. When I was at Horley I purchased some of the Cuticura Remedies, and I was working about all the day, not giving my leg a chance, but after purchasing 12 sets of the Cuticura Remedies they cured the eczema in my limb. I also had spots on the scalp, but they are all gone now. I have had these sore pimples 50 years. My scalp is now all clean. My eczema was on the right limb from the ankle upwards, which was as raw as a piece of beef. I shall recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all I see afflicted with eczema. Publish this statement for all the world, and let any one write to me and I will reply.

"I also purchased three vials of Cuticura Pills for my wife and they have done her a lot of good. Before taking them she dared hardly to eat anything on account of the pain afterwards; now she can eat anything and plenty of it. She is getting quite fat now and is quite a different woman. I was first advised to try the Cuticura Remedies from a man who lives at Redhill whose father was cured of a bad eczema on the head. No doctors nor hospitals could cure it. After a few applications the whole crust of the head came off and left him a healthy scalp. This man's age was over seventy years. Although I am cured of eczema I shall always have some by me, and use the Cuticura Pills now and then, for I find the Pills keep my head very clear and my appetite good. Chas. Gambrill, 166 High St., Ramsgate, England, March 7, and April 17, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, Vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Medical Free, "A Book on the Skin and Scalp."

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim Worli, and contiguous localities), arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. J. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
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HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

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C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
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Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking		Bombay
	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
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PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

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JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. RIVERS GRENFELL CURRIE, in our firm, in Calcutta and Bombay, CEASED on 30th April, 1907.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1907 of OYER and Terminer, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of June, 1907, at half past 10 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th day of June, 1907.

EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

CARTOONS FROM
THE HINDI PUNCH,
GIVING THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE country in numerous cartoons, in which figure H.M. the King-Emperor, T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, Lord Curzon, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Morley, Lord Minto, Sir B. Fuller, and a host of other leading eminent politicians, Indian and Anglo-Indian, of the day.

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Also at TARAPOREWALA, Book-sellers,
MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO ARCHITECTS.

ARCHITECTS, resident in India, are invited to send in competitive designs for the proposed new "PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM OF WESTERN INDIA" at Bombay, with a view to the selection of two designs, (each of which will be awarded a premium of Rs. 1,500) for inclusion in the limited competition of six.

Mr. J. BEGG, F. R. I. B. A., Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, has been appointed Assessor.

Copies of the Instructions, Conditions, etc., may be obtained on application to the Undersigned by letter, enclosing a deposit of Rs. 25, which will be refunded on the receipt of *bona-fide* designs, or on the return of the conditions within two months should the Architect not desire to compete.

By Order of the Committee,
S. M. EDWARDES, I. C. S.,
Honorary Secretary,
PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM COMMITTEE,
Improvement Trust Office,
Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MR. BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed died at Poona, on the 16th August, 1905, having by his will, dated the 11th day of December, 1899, bequeathed certain legacies to the Baptist Mission for India and to the Baptist Mission for Poona and Districts.

Any one able to give any information as to the whereabouts of these Missions is desired to communicate with the Undersigned, Attorneys for the Executor, Mr. T. H. W. Idris, at their Office, No. 21, Esplanade Road.—Dated this 12th day of June, 1907.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Executor's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RHEMUTBAI, widow of CASSUM PIROO MAHOMED, SULLEMAN CASSUM and CASSUM MAHOMED MITHA, Trustees under a Deed of Settlement, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL their undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office in Cama Building, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the South side of the old Nagpada Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 151 Square Yards or thereabouts, Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 12 but now under B Ward No. 3197, and Street Nos. 149-151 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Khoja Bhanji Meghji, on or towards the West by the property of Peerbhoy Gangji, on or towards the North by the Old Nagpada Cross Lane, and on or towards the South by the gully belonging to this property.

MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

CORRIGENDUM.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.
PAREL STREET SCHEME.
SCHEME NO. XXXI.

IN the Notification relating to the above Scheme, published in Part II of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 9th, 16th, and 23rd May, 1907, for the Boundaries on the East, READ "New Survey No. 2693" for "portion of New Survey No. 2594".

DATED 5TH JUNE, 1907.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

THE EMPIRE TRADING CO.,
35, MEADOW STREET.
GENERAL MERCHANTS
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
AGENTS:—
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"ODEON" Machines.
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The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SOME STANDARD ENGINEERING BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
The Civil Engineer's Pocket-Book. By John C. Trantwine, C.E. Revised. 18th Edition, 1904	18 6
A Text-Book of Mechanical Engineering. By Wilfred J. Lineham, M.I.C.E., &c. Part I.—Workshop Practice. Part II.—Theory and Examples. Illustrated, 1905	10 15
The Metallurgy of Iron and Steel. By Thomas Turner. Edited by Prof. W. C. Roberts—Austen, C. B., &c. Vol. I. The Metallurgy of Iron. With numerous Illustrations	12 0
Practical Tunnelling. By F. Walter Simms, F.G.S. 4th edition, revised and greatly extended by D. Kinnear Clark, M.I.C.E. With 26 Plates and other Illustrations	31 8
Architectural Examples in Brick, Stone, Wood and Iron. By William Fullerton, 1903	11 4
Building Materials. Their Nature, Properties and Manufacture. A Text-book for students and others. By G.A.T. Middleton, F.R.I.B.A. Illustrated with 197 Diagrams and 12 Plates from photographs, 1905	8 12
Theory of Stresses (The) in Guiders and Similar Structures, with practical observations on the Strength and other Properties of Materials. By Brigadier-General R. B. Stoney. With Illustrations on wood by Oldham	31 8
The Draughtsman's Hand Book or Plan and Map Drawing, &c., &c., with numerous Illustrations and coloured Examples. By George G. Andre, C.E.	6 12
A Treatise on Masonry Construction. By Mr. O'Baker, C.E. 9th Edition, Revised, 1905	18 6
The Municipal and Sanitary Engineers' Hand-Book. By H. Percy Boulnois, M.I.C.E., &c. 3rd Edition, Revised and Enlarged	11 4
The Water Supply of Towns and the Construction of Water Works. A Practical Treatise for the use of Engineers and Students of Engineering. With numerous Plates and other Illustrations. 2nd Edition, Revised and Extended	18 12

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CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention
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FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order

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With 16 Years' Practical Experience,
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STOCK :—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
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CAPSULES FOR THE HAIR.
(Containing no other Drug than the purest Hæmoglobin.)
When falling out, or turning prematurely grey these Capsules, by enriching the Blood, make the hair, glossy, luxuriant, and full of vitality and bring the natural shade to the hair. They are the greatest Blood Tonic of the day, strengthen the system, and are invaluable to pale people. Re. 1-4, at the ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

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MAURICE E. BANDMANN
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by special arrangement with
Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES
and
The Gaiety Theatre, London.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 13.
THE ORCHID.

Benefit Performance in aid of Dr. Massina's Hospital.
FRIDAY, JUNE 14.—THE SPRING CHICKEN.
SATURDAY, JUNE 15.—LADY MADCAP.
MONDAY, JUNE 17.—For the first time in Bombay grand production of the present Great Gaiety Theatre, London Success. THE NEW ALADDIN (the best produced yet) (Vide Calcutta Press).
TUESDAY, JUNE 18.—LAST NIGHT, THE GIRL FROM KAYS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.	Rs.
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Stalls Reserved	5
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Pit	Rs. 2, Back seats, Re. 1

Seats booked for the Season at a discount of 20 per cent. Box plan now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row.

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HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Jurneys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
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SAVINGS BANK,
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE.
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.
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JARRAHWOOD.
WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Jhowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
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NOTICE.

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NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.
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MAY BLOSSOM
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Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
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THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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A "PARKER" Pen makes a good present. Price List on Application.—Agents, EMPIRE TRADING Co., 35, Meadow Street.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

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FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For
SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS
it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
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IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kt Errant, 4,779 tons, Captain John Kendall, arrived in harbour on the 11st instant from Barrey, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Inverness 2,401 tons. Captain G Clarkson, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal and pilgrims.

THE Hansa Line steamer Liebenfels, 2,865 tons, Captain H Wittenberg, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naseri, 11 tons, Captain R S Primrose, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 19 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia, S N Co's steamer Moshtari 1,110 tons, Captain P H Gore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah 31st May, with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, will sail for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 3 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Yarra, 2,514 tons, Captain Cosanova, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers :—The Captain reports that six cases of measles, occurred on board between Freemantle and Colombo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—June 12.

Baron Cawder	Gondey		K Nixon & Co
Baron Iuvenale	2140	Fullerton	K N & Co
Caledonia	3529	Tocque	London P & O Co
Canning			G Jivali
Cromwell	1927	Schiel	W & J Graham Co
Firozi	2065	Watson	B & P S N Co
Glenaffric	2658	Craig	T Morrison & Co
Goodhope	2308	Harding	W & A G & Co
Hill	719	Salveson	F F C & Co
Islanda	3361	Peck	M M & Co
Itauna	2363	Thomson	M M & Co
Inverness	2401	Clarkson	Corry Bro
Kt Errant	4779	Kendall	K Nixon & Co
Loodiana	2124	Ch'dley	M Mackenzie & Co
Moshtari	111	Gore	B & P S N Co
New bridge	2597	Notman	G G Tejpal & Co
Noseri	911	Primrose	B & P S N Co
Oona	3021	Cammack	M Mackenzie & Co
Shahnoor	1783	Foster	Shah S N Co
Shanishah	3568	Davison	Shah S N Co
Umballa	3428	Clonse	M Mackenzie & Co
Upada	3382	Steware	M Mackenzie & Co
Uriana	2834	Cole	M M & Co
Warora	2565	Kodalle	M M & Co
Whitgift	2842	Coltor	Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK—June 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Somali	1622	Triman	Zbar	17-6	A Strandes
B	Chyebasa	3385	Stevenson	Hburg	10-6	M M & Co
C & E	Delhi	4783	Andrews	Shanghai	25-6	P & O Co
D & E	Sabarmati	324	Mohammad	N F		Bo S N Co
F	Madura	1273	Etton	P Gulf via K'chi	17-6	M M & Co
G	Ahmadi	1649	Hughes	R S Ports	13-6	B & P S N Co
H	Firoz	2065	Watson	Mauritius	13-6	Bo & P S N Co
K	Singapore	3786	Williams	Hull	13-6	W & A G & Co
M	Barbara	3344	Jens	Antwerp	29-6	W & A G & Co
P	Clan Grant	3204	Alexndrs	A'mouth	13-6	P Muir & Co
Q	Xema	446	Mahomed	K'chi	14-6	The Shah S N Co

H W P D.

Ponani	512	Esmail	B'nagar	12-6	Bo S N Co
			N F.			
Indravati	573	Fakeera			Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Dumra	McMiarmid	Basrah	13-6	M M & Co
2	Scindia	3106	Abrey	Lpool	19-6	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	1337	Gnoshi	Genoa	15-6	F Rubattino & Co
4	Ischia	4182	Giuseppe	Shanghai	17-6	P B S N Co
5	Diogo Suares	2497	Bourepank	M'lles	2 -6	K Nixon & Co
6	Musician	3046	Woolfenden	Lpool	15 6	K N & Co
7	Muristan	1726	Morris		16-6	M Mackenzie & Co
8	Clan Macfarlane	3976		Antwerp	18-6	P Muir & Co
9	Clan Farquhar	3757	Darbey	A'werp	29-6	P Muir & Co
10&11	Liebenfels	2875	Willmberg	K'chi	13-6	Gibbs & Co
14	Linga	36	Rickford	K'chi	14-6	M M & Co
16	Florida	2679	Barry	A'werp	11-6	J M Tosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Nasrin	Primrose	Basrah May 26
	Moshtari	Gore	Jeddah May 31
	Inverness	Clarkson	Calcutta May 27
	Yarra	Casanova	Newman May 1

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	China	Stros	China &c
	Clifton Hall	Jones	Newport &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Dumra, McDiarmed for Persian Gulf
" Yarra, Casanova for Marseilles
" Liebenfelt Wittenburg for Hamburg &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Oriental for Aden &c
" Naseri for Persian Gulf &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	From
6	Trafalgar	Sydney
8	Clan Murray	Liverpool
9	Dunera	London
10	Nizam	Bombay

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

16	Bhamiata	Calcutta
16	Palamcotta	Negapatam
16	Pentakota	Rangoon
11	Silesia	Calcutta
11	Nadir	Calcutta
12	Maria Valerie	Trieste
13	Nawab	Bombay
18	Prome	Cocanada
19	Congella	Calcutta
30	Hirashima Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Steamer	Names.	From
8	Ismalia	J W Ross	Bombay
	Lindenfels	T Scarr	Madras

DEPARTURES.

	Nam Sang	P H Rolfe	Hongkong
	Rhiopia	J Q Ross	Chittagong
9	Bodlewell	T Scarr	Dunkirk
	Bangala	J D P Alexander	Rangoon
10	Mahrouda	H W Armstrong	London
9	Khedouney	W B Morrison	Rangoon
10	Boscombe	W Wisdom	Bombay
	Newbridge	J Notman	Bombay

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *June* 11.] [BOMBAY, *June* 12.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent.	Consols	85 1/16	3/16	
3 do.	Rentes	97 3/4		1/4
3½ do.	Sterling Loan	64 3/16		unchgd
3½ do.	Govt. Securities	90 5/8		1/16
Bar Silver in London		30 12/16		1/16
Do.	do. 2 months' bence	30 12/16		1/16
Do.	in New York	66 1/2	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris		25·14		unchgd
Do.	do. do. Berlin	20·45 3/4	1 1/4	
Do.	do. do. New York	4·87		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate		4o/o	Since	25 Apl
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3½%		unchgd
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½o/o		unchgd
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½%		unchgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½%		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans		3½o/o		1/8
Do.	7-day Market Loans	3½o/o		1/4

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 31/32d. unchgd.
Transfers on Bombay.....Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4 5/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Dull.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Firm.
Total Sales	4,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	400 bales.
Imports	15,000 bales.
Mid-Americans	7·22—25
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 11/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
6·69	6 67	6·58	6·52
—06	—05	—05	—06
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
6·43	6·39	6·37	6·36	6·36
—06	—07	—07	—06	—06

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	5,000
Do. do.	last year	5,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	
Do. to Continent	...	1,000

Spot Cotton—13·25 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July.

Declined early owing to bearish weekly weather reports and advanced later through bull support and short covering.

Do.	do.	Dec.	11·82+04

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—13 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 13·02—01
Do. do. August 12·75+06
Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.

NEILL'S REPORT.

Acreage 33,000,000.
Fortnight late.
Weather improving.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—32/ New Terms—July-Aug.—London—Done Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet but Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore, 53/ June-July—Antwerp—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48/ June-July.—Antwerp—Done—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

Sugar :—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 6d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Dull.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4s. 7d.—Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	... ...	£115 0 0
Yellow Metal	... ...	d. 9

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ .....
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 7 F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 13 15 0
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. Indian Net.	£ 7 7 6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [12TH JUNE, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Borrowers at 5 per cent. for two months fixed.

Exchange :—

The Market opened steady at 1s. 4 3/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4½d. on demand. There has not been much doing, but one Bank was still willing to give T. T. at 1s. 4½d. and probably placed some small amounts. The Credit rate is unchanged at 1s. 4 11/32d. 3 months' sight but bills are scarce. The Banks, as usual on Wednesday, close early pending the result of the Council Bill allotment to-day. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 3/32d. to 1/8
Demand Draft	... ...	1s. 4 1/8d.
Credits— 3 months' sight		1s. 4 11/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight		1s. 4 1/2d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		171 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		149 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	161 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	149 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	219 1/2

Government Paper :—

The Market has ruled quiet throughout the day, and transactions have been on small lines. Quotations opened 96 13/16 for the settlement, fell to 96 11/16, but later on closing 97 for the account. Calcutta Market is also quiet. Their advices give ready at 96 9/16 and forward in a month at 96⅜.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	97 11
1st Settlement	... ...	97 12

Bullion :—

Bar Silver in London fell 1/16 on Tuesday, their quotations closing at 30⅜ for ready, and 30 13/16 for delivery forward in two months, the New York quotation being steady at 66¼. Locally the Market has ruled steady. Ready bars in the morning were quoted at 78¼ and close unchanged. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	78	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78	3	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	78	0	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The Market for contract is somewhat easier, but this is little enquiry from any source and business is dragging.

At Colaba there was again a moderate business done in ready cotton. Sellers were meeting the demand freely. The enquiry from exporters was limited, and for high class cotton only but mills were buying most descriptions, though only to a moderate extent.

In New Crop Good M.-G. Broach touched Rs. 259 last night, but has since steadied. Other quotations are slightly easier than yesterday.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	275	June,
Fine " Nagpur Kampti	230	"
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon	212	"
Fine " Khangaum Akola	207	"
Fine " Amraoti	207	"
F. G. " Khandeish	192	"
Fine " Khandeish	192	"
Fine " Bengals	191	"
Good Westerns	239	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	249	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	261	March/08
Fine M. G. "	... Rs.	277	"
" " Khangaum Akola	"	226	Jan./08
" " Bengals	... "	205	"
Fully Good H. G. Bengals	... "	196	"
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	"	203	"

Liverpool Openers :—

Opening tone	... ...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	... ...	5,000 bales
Total Imports	... ...	4,000 "

Future Delivery prices :—

June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·74	6·71	6·62	6·56	6·47
+05	+4	+04	+04	+04
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-March**	
6·43	6·41	6·40	6·40	
+04	+04	+04	+04	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The Market is steady, but business continues on moderate lines. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	8 1 0	B. T.
September	... "	8 12 0	B. T.

Rapeseed :—

Prices are steady, but there is very little business passing. Quotations are :—

Brown Cawnpore	... ...	Rs. 8 15 0
" Delhi	... ...	Rs. 9 1 0
Yellow Guzerat	... ...	Rs. 9 6 0

Poppyseed :—

The Market is firm with a fair business doing in ready. We quote :—

	...	Rs. 10 2 0
June July	... ...	" 10 5 0

Castorseed :—

... Rs. 37 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

... Rs. 21 0 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—

July-August Rs. 6 13 0 R. T

Wheat :—

The Market is quiet but steady and we quote :—

White Delhi, June-July	...	Rs. 5 1 0
" Karachi "	...	" 4 12 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	... ...	1,410
India	... ...	58

Mills :—

David	... ...	355
Empress	... ...	410
Kohinoor	... ...	720
Maneckji Petit	... ...	3,110

Presses :—

Breul's Cawnpore	... ...	210
Khangaum	... ...	620
New Mofussil	... ...	620
Volkart's United	... ...	1,100

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Flour Mill	... ...	975
Colaba Land and Mill	... ...	1,035
Port Canning	... ...	462+
Treacher and Co.	... ...	630

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Frantej	... ...	560
Tapti Valley	... ...	452 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	... ...	11,205 bales.
Wheat	... ...	20,840 cwts.
Linseed	... ...	19,614 "
Rapeseed	... ...	6,895 "
Gingellyseed	... ...	1,091 "
Poppyseed	... ...	3,801 "
Groundnuts	... ...	86 "
Castorseed	... ...	3,335 "
Rice	... ...	2,817 "
Myrabollams	... ...	894 "
Cottonseed	... ...	22,629 "
Mowrasced	... ...	196 "
Gram	... ...	3,157 "
Joowar	... ...	1,901 "
Maize	... ...	nil

THE INDIAN GOLD MINE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 12.

The following London quotations have been received through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day.

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 9 3	£0 10 9
Balaghat	£1	£1	£0 15 6	£0 17 1½
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 10 0	£0 11 3
Hour Gold	£1	15s. 6d.	£0 2 3	£0 2 9
Dec. G. F. Dev	£1	8s. 0d.	£0 2 3	£0 3 0
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£1 18 9	£2 1 3
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£0 18 9	£1 1 3
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 16 9	£0 17 9
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 13 9	£1 16 3
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 5 0	£2 7 6
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	4s.	£0 0 1¼	£0 0 6
Kempinkoti New	6s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 12 6	£5 15 0
Mysore Reef Ord	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£1	10s.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Mysore Wynaad	£1	4s.	£0 1 4	£0 2 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 4 9	£1 5 9
Coregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 9 0	£0 10 0
Coregum (Pref)	..	..	£0 14 6	£0 15 6
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 0 1¼	£0 0 7¼
Sangli (New)	£1	18s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 6
Topuldoli	£1	10s.	£0 11 9	£0 13 0

UNDELIVERED TELEGRMS.

The following is a list of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay :—

London, Olowman Persia Peninsular ; Bhadohi, Usman care of Paranseth mongols kanoori ; Khasadur, Rego ; Rangus, Abdulla Tailor Bazar ; Madras, Gajanan 20 Udodi Mohalla Maudvi ; Savantvadi, Muno Fernandz Newgodi crams shop ; Kharadur, Bulchand Naraindas ; Rajpur, Hajiamad Hajimamad Naksulamola ; Bareilly, Mohammedzaman Khan Furnituse Bazar Nourozjiki shop ; Poona, Dhansing Mohansing mochi Nalas Bazar near Oobergate ; Ranawas, Jusab Juma Mokarija Nal Bazar ; Tellechery, Uchumal Moossa Nal Bazar ; Barwaha, Alliasgar Bhandibasar near Eroni ; Karachi, Pania Jadoo Tea shopkeeper Doonjaie opposit post ; Madras, Asadulla Hussain account office Madi Bunder Fort.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	9
B Mandvi, Chakla, Cumarkhadi and Dongri	1	0	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fatmawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, Malabar Juxui	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwaly, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	3	1	80
Total plague deaths to date	140,720		
Same date last year	17	16	102

MR. JOSEPH JONES, B.A., B.D., of Mansfield College, Oxford, who has been appointed to the Greek chair at Brecon Congregational Memorial College, worked for years in the coal pits in Aberdare. He is an old student of Brecon College, and is only twenty-nine years of age. When he was twelve years of age he lost his father in a colliery accident, and has passed through all the hardships and struggles so common to the lot of Welsh students.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STRONG.—June 8, at Burdwan, the wife of H. G. Strong, of a daughter.

JONES.—June 6, at Naini Tal, the wife of Bt. Major L. C. Jones, 5th Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LEE.—MULLINS—June 6, at All Saint's Church, Connoor, by the Rev. H. E. Flynn, assisted by the Rev. F. Nuthall, Standish Lee, Superintending Engineer, Mysore Service (Retired), to Emily Anne Mullins, second daughter of the late Charles Mullins, of Prixton Surrey.

LUNEL.—ORDE—June 2, at Christ's Church, Simla, Thomas James Lunel to Edythe Mabel Orde.

CHOPIN—GREEN—June 4, at the Church of the Sacred Heart Mussoorie, by the Rev. Father Everest, O. C. Francois Charles St. Jean Chopin, to Mary (Gay) Green.

DEATHS.

LYCHLANDER.—June 9, at Vepery, Mary (Abbie), the second daughter of Mr. J. Lychlander, Acting District Surgeon, Kurnool, aged 16 years.

MOIR.—June 5, at 9, Middleton Street, Calcutta, Major D. M. Moir, M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Anatomy Medical College, Calcutta, a dest son of the late Surgeon-Major Robert Moir, M.D., I.M.S.

PEPPE. June 4, at Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, Thomas Fraser Peppe, F.L.S., F.C.S. late Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Shahabad, aged 71 years.

FORBES.—June 9, at Mayville, Cawnpur, Ian Clarence Stephen the infant son of Mr. E. A. Forbes, Pleader, of pneumonia—aged 1 year 5 months.

H. T. BINKS,
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AND
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. ; High water, 0-12m, 1-15a. ; Low water, 6-7m., 6-58 a.
Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, June 14.—P. and O. s. s. *Oriental*, with English mails of 31st ult., due to arrive at 6 a. m. Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. ; High water, 0-44m., 1-44a. ; Low water, 6-38m., 7-37a.

Saturday, June 15.—Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Parsee Gymkhana, Special general meeting. Sun rises 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets 7h. 16m. ; High water, 1-18m., 2-14a. ; Low water, 7-10m., 8-19a.

Sunday, June 16.—3rd Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. ; High water, 1-57m., 2-47a. ; Low water 7-45m., 9-5a.

Monday, June 17.—Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m. Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p. m. Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. ; High water, 2-42m., 3-25a. ; Low water, 8-25m., 10-2a.

Tuesday, June 18.—Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. ; High water, 3-34m., 4-10a. ; Low water, 9-13m., 11-4a.

Wednesday, June 19.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Treacher and Co., annual meeting, 5-30. p. m.

A VAGRANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. L. Draeup, Alfred Webb, European, was charged with being without visible means of subsistence. The accused was recently discharged from the Government Workhouse, as he got some temporary work. On the cessation of the work the accused again found himself in difficulties. The Magistrate ordered him to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ALL-INDIA HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting of the members of the All India Hospital Assistants' Association, Bombay branch, was held on Sunday the 9th instant as usual, Sixteen members were present and the following scientific papers were read and discussed :—(1). Paper on Pneumonia, by Mr. Ganpat Dalsuk, in charge of Olpad Dispensary, Broach Collectorate. (2). Treatment of Ulcers of the Cornea of the Eye, by Mr. Marutirao Uranker, Bombay. (3). Khandalla as a health resort, by Mr. Jamiatram B. Desai, Bacteriological Laboratary, Parel, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, *via* Karachi, per extra s. s. *Firozi*, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p. m., on Thursday, the 13th inst., instead at 7-30 p. m., on Wednesday the 12th inst., as previously notified.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. *Yarra*, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8 a. m. on the 13th inst., instead of 9-30 a. m. as previously notified. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at 8 a. m. on the same day.

ROBBING A BEGGAR WOMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, sentenced one Moosa Mamoo, a Mahomedan, to one month's rigorous imprisonment for cheating a beggar woman named Hawaliabai, in respect of her money—Rs. 7-8 in cash. Inspector Stenson prosecuted. It appeared that on the 2nd instant, the woman was counting the money, which was all in small coins. The accused volunteered to get a half sovereign coin for her in lieu of the small coins. The complainant gave him her money, with which the accused absconded. Yesterday she found the accused sleeping in a tea shop, whence he was arrested. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S GARDEN.—The following is the programme of music to be played at Green's Garden, under the direction of Mr. I. Salzinger to-day, from 7 to 8 p.m.

March	Heil Europ ... Fr. Von Blou
Overture	Deux Nuits ... Bouilloo
Waltz	Naturssanger ... C. M. Ziehrer
Intermezzo	Im Walde ... G. Richter

8-30 to 10-30 p.m.

March	Kaiser Friedrich ... Friedemanns
Selection	The Belle of New York ... Kerker
Waltz	Les Sirenes ... Waldteufel
Fantasia	In Coeuland ... Bidgood
Mazurka Russe	La Czarine ... L. Gaunt
Descriptive Patrol	The Phanton Brigade ... Myhlteton
Waltz	Wana G'nuath ... J. Schrammel
Galop	Bahn frei ... J. Strauss

BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Draeup, Inspector Jones charged E. Boccaro, a typist in the employ of W. Green and Company, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 100. The evidence showed that on the 1st instant the accused received a Money Order for Rs. 100 from Mr. Belgrami, District Collector of Aurangabad, for goods purchased by the latter from Green and Company. On the non-receipt of the money the Manager reported the matter to Mr. Billimoria, Assistant Secretary to the Indian Hotels Company. Inquiries were set on foot and it was found that the accused had signed the Money Order form. On being questioned by Mr. Billimoria, the accused first said the signature was his, but he had no recollection of having received the money. Subsequently he admitted having misappropriated the amount. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and prayed for leniency on the ground of its being his first offence. The Magistrate sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 175, or, in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. In the event of the fine being paid, Rs. 100 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 18 Farringdon Road, London, England.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST A MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITY.

In the High Court, yesterday, their Lordships, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by the original plaintiff and appellant, Jeyaram Jagjivan, against the Ahmedabad Municipality. Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the appellant, the Municipality being represented by Mr. L. A. Shah.

The plaintiff alleged that there was an *otla* attached to his house, that there was a compound wall of the Prarthana Samaj opposing it, that no road line was made by the Municipality near the house, that the road near it was wider than necessary, that the Municipality improperly passed a resolution to make the road 40 feet wide, that the Municipality ordered him to cut off a portion of his *otla* which is not within the width of 40 feet of the road, that an attempt was made to remove the *otla* without offering any compensation, and that the Municipality acted illegally. Plaintiff therefore prayed that a perpetual injunction should be issued ordering that the Municipality should not obstruct him in using his *otla*, and that it should be held that the Municipal Resolution was illegal. The Municipality, on the other hand, contended that the suit was not maintainable, that it was time-barred that the *acts of the Municipality* were legal, that the land near the house of the plaintiff did not belong to the Municipality, that legal compensation would be paid, and that the suit should be dismissed. The original suit was decided by the Joint Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, who partly awarded the plaintiff's claim. In appeal, the District Judge, Ahmedabad, reversed the decree of the Court of first instance, and dismissed the suit with costs. Plaintiff has two houses facing the east; one of them is a big one, and the other is a mere room, representing survey Nos. 256 and 257, respectively. In front of the big house and adjacent to it there was formerly an *otla* 13 feet long from north to south, and 3 feet 10 inches broad on the northern side and 3 feet 4 inches broad on the southern side. House No. 256 was situated on a public road. The District Judge remarked that it was incumbent on the plaintiff to give a notice to the Municipality before rebuilding it. As the plaintiff wanted to rebuild it, he gave the notice and asked for permission to rebuild. Thereupon the Municipality ordered, under Section 96 of the Bombay Act III of 1901, that the plaintiff should erect a new building on the ground covered by the main building, but as the Municipality wanted the *otla* of the dimensions mentioned in the Sanad under Section 92, Clause 1, of the Municipal Act, he should not erect any building on it. Thereupon the plaintiff appears to have protested against the order, and to have eventually sent the notice to the Municipality. Therein the plaintiff alleged that there was no road line fixed by the Municipality, that if there was any, he should be allowed to set forward his house No. 257, and that by taking away the *otla* from him, he would be put to great inconvenience. On the other hand, the question whether the *otla* in front of the plaintiff's house No. 256 should, or should not be purchased by the Municipality, was placed before the general meeting. It was unanimously resolved at that meeting that it should be purchased. Thereupon the Municipality appointed Mr. Mohanlal Manganlal, and Dr. Jivraj Ghellabhai, arbitrators to fix the price of the site of the *otla*, and called upon the plaintiff to appoint two arbitrators on his own behalf. The plaintiff appointed no arbitrators. On the contrary, he made some steps to the verand

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1907.

BEGGARS AND JAIL-BIRDS.

MR. H. N. ALEXANDER, Inspector-General of Prisons in the Bombay Presidency, in his new report on the working of the Jail Department, draws attention to the fact that 6,277 persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one month. Whereupon, as one versed in scientific criminology, he observes that a sentence not exceeding one month is of little value. Why, he does not say, but adds that in Bombay many of those thus sentenced are beggars. They come into the prison, says Mr. Alexander, "are washed which they probably do not appreciate, and fed, and thus regain in strength to continue the only manner of obtaining a living which appears open to them. It seems to me that this method of dealing with these people leads to no good result." Wherein we disagree with Mr. Alexander. They are deprived of their liberty which is a punishment. They are washed, which, whether they appreciate it or not, is an advantage to them and to those with whom they come in contact, and that fact perhaps weighs as much as any other with Magistrates who sentence them to jail. They could not be fined, for they seldom have any money when arrested and the beggar nuisance is so great that offences cannot be overlooked. Several projects are under consideration for dealing with professional mendicants, but no satisfactory progress has yet been made. Mr. Alexander has a suggestion to make, in which, however, he does not seem to have very much faith. There is, as everyone knows, he writes, a great demand for labour in Bombay, and therefore it is probable that many of the younger and less depraved beggars could be gradually rescued from the streets and put in the way of gaining an honest livelihood if a better system of reform could be devised. Some sort of colony might be established where these vagrants could be kept and taught a labourer's craft thus acquiring the habit of doing work. To the idle youth, he thinks, there must be something fascinating about begging, and once that method of gaining a livelihood is adopted it is no doubt very hard for the beggar to take to another. "This subject has attracted attention in Bombay," concludes the Inspector-General, "but owing to the many difficulties that surround it no scheme to reform this class has been seriously considered." He does not tell us how he thinks, his "some sort of colony" could be established—which is unfortunate, for a carefully thought out plan might have helped towards the solution of the problem. And his report would have had more value had he indicated the form of punishment he imagines would prove more efficacious than sending beggars to jail, meanwhile.

The Inspector-General of Jails also offers some remarks on the subject of persons outside Bombay who are sent to jail for periods of less than a month. He asks that the sections of the Criminal Procedure Code be more generally applied. In a Government Resolution, of a year ago, the matter was brought to the notice of Magistrates. What success attended this reminder of the existence of these sections of the Code, the Inspector-General does not know, but as so little use has been made of these sections hitherto he thinks it is probable that the attention of the Magistrates will have to be called frequently to the harm they do in sentencing all petty offenders to short terms of imprisonment. The Commissioners of Prisons draw attention to discharges under the First Offenders Act. They allude to the manner in which the French deal with this subject and the benefits derived therefrom in that country. "The laws in France, and in this country," sapiently remarks Mr. Alexander, "are not the same, for in France a conviction takes place but the execution is held over. I am inclined to think the French law is superior to our own, but at any rate under our procedure Magistrates are enabled to deal lightly with first offenders." That is so and should be regarded, but the French law which Mr. Alexander admires merely serves to stultify the Bench whose orders are not carried out, until next time and perhaps not then. Besides which they render an accused and "convicted" person the most helpless victims of an over-energetic or corrupt constabulary. As regards the behaviour of prisoners in confinement the new report gives us some interesting information. When we come to deal with the work in the jails, says Mr. Alexander, the "habitual," as a rule is better than the "first conviction" man, but this is mainly because he has ground grain before and knows the work and so on. In some cases there was a determined combination not to give full task and on several occasions the ration was not completed and the men had to be kept grinding until late in order to have the flour ready for the next day. In October a change came and the men worked well thenceforward. In Karachi "the habituals are a constant source of trouble in this jail and they account for 288 punishments. The punishments among habituals have decreased since the occupation of the new prison and will probably decrease still further during the current year. . . Prison discipline had no marked effect on the class in the old Jail. In the new jail it has, as they are all confined in cells separately at night." The Superintendent at Thana also complains of bad behaviour of habituals in his prison. There was an increase of assaults dealt with by major punishments at Yeravda, Ratnagiri, Thana, Ahmedabad and Karachi, for which the habitual is mainly responsible. The cells are in course of construction and will be in use this year and should prove of great assistance to the Superintendent. The separation of habituals and casuals is, in the opinion of Mr. Alexander, the means to be adopted to reduce prison crime. In only two prisons—Dhulia and Hyderabad—are these two classes entirely separated. At all prisons these classes are separated at night, but this is by no means sufficient, for it is in the daytime while at work when they should not meet. Captain Twigg solved this problem very satisfactorily at Hydersabad, and it is expected there will be a marked improvement in the discipline at that prison. The Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Central Prison is trying to separate the two classes, but there are certain difficulties in his way at present. However it is hoped that he will, in time, succeed. At the new prison, Karachi, there are special wards for habituals, but they can still meet the casuals in the daytime.

It is shown that during the year reported upon 2,581 prisoners were released under the remission system, a considerable increase over the previous twelve months. The practice of mustering prisoners and reading and explaining to them the benefits of the Mark Rules has been continued. Remission for committing no offence during the previous twelve months —was granted to 1,240 prisoners. In the report for 1903 it was mentioned that many prisoners understood that they could earn fifteen days' remission if they committed no offence in one year but did not know that they could also earn about 25 days' remission under the ordinary rules. Much more trouble has been taken since then to instruct convicts in the mark system. At all inspections the Inspector-General has questioned prisoners regarding the remission they could hope to obtain, and the prisoners as a whole understand that good conduct is recognized and that they do benefit thereby. Educated prisoners, convict officers, habituals and intelligent uneducated convicts have a very fair knowledge of the system whereas the less intelligent uneducated convict knows that he can obtain about one month's remission every year if he works properly and possibly also fifteen days besides. With the exception of educated convicts who can study their history tickets, it is improbable, however, that ordinary convicts know what number of marks they have to their credit. Mention is made of the classes at Thana as having worked well, but since this report was written a special memorandum has been issued, which we published in full a week ago and on which Government has formally expressed approval.

ARE CHINESE CLASSICS FORGERIES? THE vagaries of historical scepticism have begun to invade Sinology and several strange works appear at intervals which are full of misplaced learning. Among these curiosities of eccentric scholarship must be classed a little book on early Chinese history by Mr. Allen. Of late the question is discussed whether the Chinese Classics are not all forged, and several learned men have taken a part in the discussion. Mr. Kingsmill of Shanghai, late President of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in that Chinese settlement, has suggested a Sanskrit origin for the famous Confucian classic of the Odes. Mr. Herbert Giles, another scholar profoundly versed in the lore and language of the Celestials and Chinese Professor at Cambridge, has attacked the celebrated Taoist work Lao-tse and tried to prove it a forgery. Now Mr. Allen, who is, by the way, a missionary, goes further and expresses the opinion that the well known work of Mencius was forged by Szma Tsien who fraudulently manufactured the name Mencius from a town which is now a treaty port near the French frontier of Tonquin, there having been no real person of that name famous in Chinese philosophy and religion. But Mr. Allen goes still further and says that this Szma Tsien practically forged nearly the whole classical literature of China! If he was the forger, then he must be evidently an extraordinarily clever man. The question, which Mr. G. W. Parker, another learned scholar, but on the opposite side in this controversy, asks, naturally arises, whence did this Szma Tsien acquire the literary art to compose a whole literature, admittedly varied and profound, all by himself? Mr. Parker rather unkindly calls Mr. Allen's book "dreadfully unreadable" and says it is "impossible from beginning to end, with scarcely an orthodox line in it." The latter statement is quite true as Mr. Allen is very heterodox and from a literary point of view quite eccentric. But as we have said he is not alone in this heterodoxy as he has several English Sinalogues with him. But it is a sign of some progress that such an abstruse question is being discussed nowadays and that too in a book published by the S. P. C. K., which has an object in this. This Society thinks that it promotes Christian knowledge by trying to show that the main works expounding the Chinese religion are forgeries. But even if they be forgeries, still they are pretty ancient, for the forger flourished 2,000 years ago

The contention that the Chinese classics are forged and that the boasted hoary antiquity pretended by the Celestials for their history and literature, is spurious, reminds us of the famous controversy that raged in France and all over the scholarly world in the early part of the eighteenth century. The name of Father Hardouin (1646-1729) is connected with it. That famous Jesuit who had gained much celebrity by his edition of Pliny and other works and was a distinguished numismatist besides, startled the world with his tremendous paradox that nearly all what we call classical literature was really fabricated by the monks of the thirteenth century! These monks were nominally Christian, but in reality, according to this sapient scholar, were believers in fatalism and in order to substitute this fatalism they invented the ordinary or traditional history. They were the real authors of works that go under the name of Thucydides, Livy, Terence, Ovid and the rest. He excepted Homer, Herodotus, Cicero, his favourite, the elder Pliny whom he had edited, and parts of Virgil and Horace from this wholesale condemnation. This was like a bomb thrown into the midst of scholars, and gave rise to great excitement and agitation among them. The ecclesiastical superiors of Père Hardouin were scandalised, and were of opinion that such extreme scepticism must also have a baneful effect on religion inasmuch as the faith of the Church in the genuineness and antiquity of the Scriptures must be undermined by it. They therefore compelled him just two hundred years ago in 1708 to publish a retractation. But he did not change his views and even repeated them afterwards. Throughout the first quarter of the eighteenth century Hardouin's eccentric views were under dispute by learned men and the French Academy was chiefly the body before whom this controversy was carried on. But not to go so far back as two centuries for a parallel to this controversy that the Chinese classics are forged, we may refer to the discussion started fourteen years ago by the late brilliant Professor Darmesteter, a countryman of Hardouin, that the Avesta, the sacred book of the Parsis which these people believe to go back to hoary antiquity, was a very late fabrication, having been composed in fact by Dastur Tansar in the third century of our era. This hypothesis was also very hotly discussed by Avesta and other scholars in Europe and America, and the embers of it are not quite cold yet.

IRELAND AND THE GOVERNMENT. IT can safely be said that Reuter has given little more important political news for some time past than that of the Conference of the Irish Party at Westminster. The rejection of Mr. Birrell's Bill was not altogether unexpected, for it was known that there existed very strong factional opposition to it. As is well known the faction proved to be the dominating power, and the rejection was unanimous. In the face of this the Government had no alternative to dropping Irish questions altogether for a time, but in any event they were bound to founder either on the Scylla of unpopular action or the Charybdis of inaction. The Irish Party, the terror of every Government, has seized upon the excellent chance of raising up "another injustice," and there seems to be no doubt that they have rejected all half-hearted measures. Their action has been brewing for some time and they can rejoice in the fact that never before has the Party had such excellent prospects of bringing itself to the forefront of political life. Recent elections have gone in favour of the Opposition: in the Government itself there is trouble from the suffragettes—evident again in the split vote there will be at Jarrow—and even amongst the staunchest Liberals there is discontent because so many faddists have cried and cried in vain. The Conference has decided on a vigorous call to arms and it is quite within the bounds of Irish humour that they should make their first big attack on the Territorial Forces Bill. The Education Bill has gone to the wall; the Irish Bill has been ignominiously rejected; now it seems that the *piece de resistance* may come to an equally disastrous end.

Exactly what the Irish Party hopes to gain, it is hard to see. Notoriety they have had beyond the dreams of avarice. Their worst enemies and their best friends have both proved adamant, an appeal to the country on an Irish platform is doomed to failure, and a General Election can only leave the Party in a position far worse than it is at present, *sans* help, *sans* hope, *sans* everything. In view of the present position, the Conservatives will reasonably double their aversion to Home Rule; if the Government is thrown out by a cross Irish vote, they, being only human, will give the Emerald Isle a cold shoulder in their next programme and Mr. Redmond and his followers will have the satisfaction of knowing that in rejecting the shadow they have lost all chance of the substance. There is not the least doubt that the rejection of Mr. Birrell's Bill has forced the Irish question to the front. But the method has been tactically wrong and "Vigorous and sustained agitation in Ireland," presumably something similar to the agrarian troubles which already exist, will only succeed in alienating the sympathy of even the most Liberal. The gravity of the situation lies not so much in what will happen to Home Rule, —that may be taken as a foregone conclusion,— as to what effect it will have on general politics. Supposing that the concerted Irish-Conservative attack on the Army Bill should fail, the position will become Gilbertian. The next item promised on the programme is the attack on the Lords, and here the Irishmen will either have to abstain from voting, which will not inconvenience the Government at all, or vote in favour of their most hated obstructionists. Political progress within the next few months will make an interesting page in history.

DEPORTATION. THE Secretary of State stands firm in the attitude he has taken up regarding sedition. His reply to a very silly and impertinent question by Sir Henry Cotton might have well gone unanswered. But Mr. Morley gave the retort courteous to this, as to several other stupid questions addressed to him by Sir Henry Cotton and Mr. Mackarness. Friends of India, and those desirous of posing as such, would do well to disclaim all connection with their self-constituted champions in Parliament as well as with those to whom Mr. Morley, the other day, referred as the enemies of the country. A man who seeks to embarass Government at the present time or to take the part of those the Government has condemned as disseminators of sedition, are as culpable as either Lala Lajpat Rai or Ajit Singh, and their imprudence and tactlessness should be unsparingly denounced by all patriotic Indians.

FIRE AND WATER. IN many of its attempted economies the Bombay Municipal Corporation has been signally unsuccessful. It reduced its Drainage Department and poisoned three men in a drain. It reduced its Water Department and a fire burnt for fifty minutes before the Fire Brigade could get to work. Had that fire occurred in Abdul Rehman Street, the effects would have been terrible. It is suggested to us that the cause as regards water lies in the fact that there is no night-shift of sluicemen and there appears to be much in the contention. If a number of sluicemen were on duty all night, such an incident as that of Friday night would have been impossible.

SOME villages in Brahmanburia and Habiganj are reported to be flooded, crops destroyed, and people starving. An appeal is being made for public help.

THE R. I. M. S. *Northbrook* arrived at Aden on the 11th instant, all well. She leaves that port on the 12th idem and arrives in Bombay on the 17th June.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer *Bombay Maru* left Moji for Shanghai on the 11th instant. The *Kagoshima Maru* arrived at Colombo on the 11th instant.

IN the Jamalpur Image—Breaking case, charges have been framed against eight of the ten accused—two wrong persons sent up as accused by the Police having been discharged.

THE *Times of India* press has just issued an excellent little volume of "Pictures of Indian Life," snapshot photographs which appeared in its illustrated edition. The pictures are excellent photographs, capitally reproduced and worth more than the rupee which is asked.

WE understand that the South Indian Railway Board has appointed Dr. H. McCaully Hayes, who has been Assistant Physician on the line for the past six years, Superintending Physician, in place of the late Dr. Oliver. The designation of the appointment has also been altered to Chief Medical Officer.

AN advertisement which appears in another column shows that something is to be done to help forward the Prince of Wales' Museum scheme. Except for a passing thought on seeing the foundation stone in its wooden box on the Crescent, the Museum has been forgotten by nearly everyone. The competition for the design is now open, but nothing is said as to when the last suggestion will be received. The competition is open only to architects resident in India.

THE XVII and XVIII Chapters of our new Serial Story, "Neither Store-house nor Barn," by Allen Raine, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

SOME PROSPECTS.

The Palace.

THE WEEK'S CRICKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 24.

A SURVEY of the fare at present being provided for the entertainment of playgoers at the various theatres of the West End inclines one to the belief that in the matter of American "attractions" we are experiencing something in the nature of a record. At no fewer than five houses we have plays which either owe their origin to America or are being performed by American actors and actresses, while at two of these establishments, both the play and its exponents are of Transatlantic nationality. The circumstance is not to be deplored since in the majority of cases the "invasion"—as some have chosen to call it—is amply justified by results, both artistic and financial, or financial and artistic, as the case may be. In addition to the five theatres, we have at the Vaudeville a piece, the scene of which is "located" in Boston; for Drury Lane we are promised another play of which the noble red man constitutes the central figure, and within the next few days Mr. Harrison will, at the Haymarket, give us under the title of "My Wife", an American author's adaptation of "Josette Ma Femme."

With the arrival of autumn, at least two American-made plays will be added to this season's list. One of these will be "The Marriage of William Ashe," a dramatized version, by Margaret Mayo, of Mrs. Humphry Ward's famous novel. Margaret Mayo, who in her private capacity is Mrs. Edgar Selwyn, is a charming American, and a week or so ago, she came to London with the object of consulting with Mrs. Ward upon certain matters connected with the production of "The Marriage of William Ashe" at a West End theatre. Chatting upon the subject, Mrs. Selwyn said :—

"We are going to do the play in London, either a little late in the summer or in the autumn. I think we shall choose the latter time for production, but I cannot be definite upon the point until I have seen Mr. Reeves Smith, who is making all the necessary arrangements. The piece has been most favourably received in America, and I am anxious that it should be seen by English playgoers. To that end I have come to England to see Mrs. Humphry Ward, who has suggested certain alterations, not in the construction of the piece, but to portions of the dialogue which, in Mrs. Ward's view, needed slightly changing for this country. As to the play, I can only say that I have adhered faithfully to the main thread of the original story, and have sought to embody the chief incidents in the careers of William Ashe and Kitty, who, as you know, are the dominating figures of the Book. My play ends with the death of Kitty. It is the note of tragedy, but it is the right note, all the same. 'The Jungle' in which I collaborated with Mr. Upton Sinclair, is, of course, a play of a widely different character. It is a piece of sensation, frank, wholesouled melodrama, and to audiences who like that class of entertainment, it will, I think, make strong appeal. Two other pieces of mine are to be produced in America next autumn. One of these, 'Commencement Days' is a play of girls' collegiate life, and it has been taken by Charles Dillingham who will present it with Miss Virginia Frame in the chief part. The other piece is of a lighter kind and is entitled 'Polly of the Circus.' This will be produced by Frederick Thompson.

THE PALACE.

Miss Evie Greene, who is appearing for a limited number of nights at the Palace, is of Irish birth, and this is why Tom Moore's Irish melodies are to figure so largely in her repertory. "The Ninepenny Fiddle" is not, of course, by Moore, but it is very charming; Miss Greene says she used to sing it as a small child to her father's accompaniment on the flute. She began her stage career as a dancer, but as soon as the quality of her voice was discovered she abandoned dancing. It was at the Lyric Theatre in 1899, in "L'Amour Mouille," that the London public first saw her, and her next engagement was to play Dolores in "Floradora." After this she appeared in "Kitty Grey," "The Country Girl," "The Duchess of Danzic," and now, of course, she has been released from Daly's and "Les Merveilleuses." It is something of a change and a very agreeable one, after the amazing Directoire costumes which she wore at Daly's, to see her in a simple white dress and black hat looking, in truth, just a pretty Irish girl.

Most conjurers can tell amusing stories of their experiences abroad, and the "Great Goldin" played a trick once when visiting the Chinese Theatre in San Francisco, which might have had serious consequences. He found in the lobby a Chinese pedlar selling oranges. Buying one, he cut it open and, producing a five-dollar gold piece out of it, pretended to be hugely delighted. The Chinaman stared in amazement, and his expression changed to one of pain and disappointment when Goldin bought three more oranges and from each produced a similar coin. At this stage, however, the pedlar pulled himself together and decided to sell no more—not at any price—though the conjurer tried to tempt him. He gathered up his wares, retired to a corner, and in a spirit of expectancy cut them all up in a vain search for gold pieces. When nothing came to light, he took such a tragic view of the case that only a timely present of money prevented him from committing suicide!

Those clever Parisians, Les Trombetta, are still at the Palace, and M. Trombetta is learning English. His experiments in this language are quite a feature of his very amusing performance. Something of a record, by the way, was achieved here over the Cart Horse Parade, for in a little over two hours after the event, Bioscope pictures were shown of Mr. Armour's magnificent team of greys.

THE HIPPODROME.

The Hippodrome, at the present time, boasts one of the best and most varied programmes of any house in town. A good deal has been said here of Mr. Albert Toft's statuary show, of the Champion Axemen, and of Mr. Fred Lindsay, whose stock-whip performance is a most astonishing thing to see, so perfect is the command which he has over his twenty-four foot long lash. But two or three other turns require a word of comment. The Martinecks, for instance, are very amusing with their "Eccentric Doll Act." It is difficult to believe that the one who enacts the part of the doll is really a human being. His limpness is extraordinary. He seems not to have a bone in his body, and when he falls he lies a doubled-up, shapeless heap, in positions which you would think no real person could assume. Orford's elephants, again, are always amusing. It is easy to imagine that these ponderous beasts have a real sense of humour, and it is delightful to see them play cricket. One night I saw the champion bowler take two wickets in succession with admirably placed balls. On the night, when the distinguished Colonials were there to witness the wood-cutting show, one of the elephants, during the football match in which they indulge, planted the ball, with a well-directed kick, right into the Colonials' box.

There was an amusing scene (not witnessed by the public) the other morning, when they were called down to rehearse a new trick. One of them, strongly disinclined to be bothered with learning anything new, lounged round the arena ready for any mischief. Of a sudden it discovered a trap-door in the floor, and lifting this, was highly delighted to find that below was the water into which Speedy dives, and which becomes a storm-tossed sea in "The Typhoon." Instantly it decided to have a bath, and, drawing up water with its trunk, went in for a glorious wash. Water was squirted here, there, and everywhere; its companions hurried up and joined in the fun, and by the time they had had enough there was a minature flood. Needless to say, the new trick was not rehearsed that day.

CRICKET.

Yorkshire beaten. These two words set forth in all the glory of large capitals upon the newspaper bills on Saturday night, summed up the sensation of the week. It pulled the home-going club cricketer up short in the midst of an elaborate explanation of what he had really intended to do with the ball that uprooted his middle stump, and it brought great happiness to the souls of the Kent man and the man of Surrey. With all its faults, the championship undoubtedly has the effect of widening the interest in cricket. We should not very much care how Yorkshire were faring until they came to play our own particular pet country if competitive cricket were non-existent. But with each of the counties depending upon the downfall of their fellows in order that they may finish the season in an honourable position, the result of a match at Manchester may have ever so much more bearing upon the interests of a team playing at Lord's than whether they win or lose the particular game they happen to be engaged upon.

That Yorkshire's defeat at the hands of Worcestershire came as a surprise, goes without saying. Perhaps, had we thought a little on Friday night, we should have realised that Yorkshire were placed in a decidedly losing position by being set 313 runs to win. In the three innings already played, the highest score had been Worcestershire's 292 made in the opening innings and it is very rarely that the highest total of a match is made in the fourth innings. But then, Yorkshire are fighting Yorkshire, and Worcestershire are merely obscure Worcestershire. Hence the surprise of the result.

Of course, no one will be so foolish as to assume that Worcestershire are going to continue to be more successful than Yorkshire, and are to be henceforward considered as seriously threatening the championship. Neither will they assume that Yorkshire are out of the reckoning merely because a comparatively weak county has beaten them. The result of the Worcestershire match was only yet another of cricket's little vagaries. But it's all in the game, and it's all in the championship, and Yorkshire have suffered a very big set-back at the very start of the season.

R. C.

THE NIZAM'S NEW COINAGES.

The interesting and successful experiment now proceeding at Hyderabad of converting the oldest and less reliable currencies of the State into tokens of the [illegible] form fineness and value is unique in the modern history of Indian principalities. This may the Madras [illegible] is probably due to the circumstance that the States which have hitherto tackled their currency problem have preferred to accept the British rupee for a long undertaking costly, and tedious, minting operations under competent supervision. Hyderabad, however, after its experiences of the variations in exchange caused by the closing of its Mint in the nineties, of the resultant contraction of its coinage, decided on the latter course, and is now reaping the advantages derivable from it in the shape of handsome profits from the conversion of bar silver into rupees, besides being the possessor of a currency far superior to any hitherto produced in a Native State. This position is due to the firmness of H. H. the Nizam, who declined to be persuaded by official blandishments into accepting the British rupee, as in a Mahomedon State relinquishing the right of coinage is regarded as a serious infringement of the prerogatives of its ruler.

Hyderabad embarked upon its currency reforms, which were not viewed with a friendly eye by the advocates of the all-British rupee for India, some four years ago with a brand-new Mint, the erection and equipment of which cost the State Rs. 10 lakhs, and which now gives employment to upwards of 900 hands. It is under the supervision of an engineer and coining expert trained in the Bombay Mint. The result of its operations up-to-date are eminently satisfactory and are a complete justification of the Nizam's resolve to adhere to his own currency. The capacity of the Hyderabad establishment is 200,000 silver coins daily and an almost equal number of copper tokens, the latter being so rapidly absorbed by the money-changers and the public that additions have had to be made to the plant for their production. The issue of the new currency, both silver and copper, was commenced two and a half years ago, and up to the present period some seven and a half crores of the former and eight crores of the latter (valued at Rs. 9 lakhs) have been placed in circulation. The silver money manufactured consists almost solely of rupees having a fixed standard of nine *massas* of metal to two of alloy, and as their design is most intricate and they have milled edges, their imitation is not a profitable occupation to the local coin-forgers, as was the case with regard to the old hand-made Halli, which could be produced without much difficulty in the bazaars. A few lakhs of four anna pieces have also been turned out, but, for the present, coining is practically restricted to the larger tokens and copper pieces. Of the rupees issued some three crores have been made from bar silver, a process which has yielded a profit of about a hundred lakhs; the rest have been produced by recalling Hallis and some of the older coins which have been declared uncurrent. In this way about four crores of the State currency established by Sir Salar Jung half a century ago has now found its way to the melting pot, or almost one-third of the sum estimated to be in circulation.

The old coin-makers of Hyderabad worked in the most inconsequential fashion, keeping no accurate or regular record of their additions to the State currency, and the result is that reliable estimates of its volume cannot be framed. And besides the regular issue from the Mint, which was not always of the same standard value, no doubt large additions were made by private individuals who bought bar silver and converted it into Hallis without much risk. Hyderabad currency experiments, however, date beyond the era of the Halli, as for a number of years the State suffered from a plague of private mints which flooded the country with debased rupees, large quantities of which were still in circulation until the recent orders of Government prohibiting their use were issued. These older brands of coin, some twenty-five or thirty in number, are now coming to Mint for conversion, as well as the Hallis, and something like fifty lakhs of them have already been melted down. It is impossible to say how many more are in existence as there is no record of the quantities originally coined, but there is no doubt this under the new order of things the whole of them will eventually be absorbed, and Hydcrabad will have one currency instead of a multiplicity of tokens of varying degrees of fineness and value. The loss on the conversion of these coinages is of course considerable but the State derives ample compensation for it in the profits obtained in striking rupees from bar silver, notwithstanding the advance in the price of the latter commodity which has been a feature of recent years. When the Indian Mints were closed fourteen years ago bar silver dropped from Rs. 106 for 100 tolas to Rs. 70 or even lower; it now stands at about Rs. 90 but even at that rate the minting of rupee from it is a very profitable occupation. The new silver currency of Hyderabad is assayed at the Bombay Mint before issue so that standard of fineness is practically assured and there have been no complaints regarding it, as was frequently the case under the uncertain conditions which attended the production of the old Halli Sicca rupees.

The old copper currency of the State consisted of coins styled Shahis and Alumgiris, having a nominal value of ninety-six to the rupee. But the native bankers and money-changers had for long manipulated the exchange between the silver and copper money for their own advantage, and it was practically impossible for those outside the ring to obtain the official rates without resorting to the Central or District Treasuries. Similar tactics were tried with the new copper currency, and notwithstanding the vast quantities placed in circulation by the Government (some seventy or eighty millions of two pie pieces) the bazaar rates of exchange were 10 or 15 per cent. lower than the standard fixed by the State, and there has consequently been a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed over a situation which the authorities were apparently powerless to control. Matters, however, have improved considerably of late by the appointment of Government agents in all the bazaars for the sale of copper money, and this step, combined with the ceaseless minting of the tokens, is now resulting in the maintenance of a rate of exchange but slightly below the official minimum. It is not probable that the conversion of the whole of the currency will be completed until some years hence, but so far as it has progressed the experiment has been completely successful, and Hyderabad is to be congratulated on the substitution of a handsome and properly standardised coinage for the barbarous tokens of the Halli Sicca period which were easily counterfeited and varied in value with almost every year of their issue.

AN order has just been issued, says the *Tribune*, by the Cleveland chief of police to the men in his department, ordering the arrest of any women whom the officers may detect flirting on the streets. Following up his order for such arrests, the chief of police defines a "flirt" as the feminine form of "masher," adding that the former is much more dangerous than the latter.

A WOMAN, who is an inmate of Northwich Workhouse, possesses, it has been discovered, an income of £40 per year. A spinster of about fifty years of age, she is said to be of gentle birth, and knows several languages. Whenever her dividends are paid she succeeds within a few days in spending every farthing. Her estate is invested in stock, and the guardians have taken steps to obtain some contribution to pay for the woman's maintenance.

WHILST walking along a street in Crediton

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

SEDITIOUS PAMPHLETS IN THE COMMONS.

Heckling Mr. Morley.

A STOLID FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 11.

In the House of Commons, Sir Henry Cotton asked whether Mr. Morley could confirm the statement made by him in his Budget speech, that Lajpat Rai's speeches greatly dominated the sedition in India and were published broadcast, even on the floor of the House.

Mr. Morley replied amid cheers: "I should be very unlikely to make a statement without providing myself with fair and reasonable confirmation."

Sir Henry Cotton asked Mr. Morley to lay the facts of the case on the table, to which Mr. Morley replied that nothing more injudicious could be suggested.

Mr. Mackarness asked whether it was intended to formulate a definite legal charge against Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh, and also what the length of their banishment and continement would be.

In reply, Mr. Morley said he was unable at present to state what the intentions of the Government of India were.

UNREST IN CHANDERNAGORE.

Europeans Assaulted.

THE QUESTION OF FIRE-ARMS.

Whilst the public attention has been devoted to the unrest in the Eastern Province and the distant Punjab, events happening nearer Calcutta seem to have passed unnoticed. The little French town of Chandernagore, twenty-one miles away by the East Indian Railway, has been the scene during recent weeks of several unpleasant incidents, one of which will shortly be the subject of criminal proceedings in the French Courts at Chandernagore. In this particular case, the victims were an English gentleman, his wife and the former's chaffeur. On a recent visit to the town, the latter was severely assulted by a small crowd and his employer hearing of the "golmal" went to his assistance. He sustained severe injuries about the head and was rendered almost unconscious. The lady then interfered in her husband's behalf and she met with a similiar fate. The injuries in both cases were certified by an official surgeon and latter on three Babus and two or three durwans were arrested. The former are said to be the sons of a Hindu woman of position. Bail was applied for and refused, and the case will be heard in a few days.

A French gentleman, one of the best known citizens of Chandernagore, told an *Englishman* representative that the conditions prevailing in the town had been unpleasant and undesirable for sometime past. The Swadeshi and boycott cries were, of course, responsible for this state of affairs. The Indians in French territory had assumed a turbulent and offensive attitude, and there could be no doubt but that they were disaffected. He had attempted in many instances to pour oil on the troubled waters, "but," he added, "without much success." He went on: "The natives, you know, have the franchise in voting for a Deputy, and there is the tendency to strive after a native majority on the Council and other public bodies. Europeans are in an absolute minority and this fact is being made the most of."

In reply to a question whether there had been any cases of public insult or hurt, the information was elicited that there had been. Ladies walking along the Strand, for instance, had been subjected to unprovoked interference at the hands of Indians and these incidents had caused some alarm and concern.

But there was another aspect of the unpleasant business, even more disconcerting than the stories of assault and insult, and this relates to the importations of fire-arms by natives. In British India, of course, the Arms Act has proved a sufficient protection in this matter: but in the French Settlements in the country unfortunately things are very different. It is possible for any native to import revolvers into Chandernagore—and Pondicherry, too, for that matter—through the post. To our informant's knowledge, revolvers and ammunition had been so imported. These are to be purchased cheaply from twenty francs upwards. The only restriction imposed by the French law as regards fire-arms was that they were not to be exposed in the street by the owner, they could be kept in their houses without fear of the law, and this no doubt was being done. He also spoke of an attempt that had been made by a Bengali Barrister of Calcutta to induce a friend of his to give information as to how fire-arms could be obtained in Chandernagore for use in Eastern Bengal. The man of law put forward the fear in which Hindus lived, and the fact that the Mohamedans in Mymensingh were their bitter and violent foes. The information needless to say was not given, and the Bengali was referred to the British authorities. This request, it may be mentioned, was actually made in a Calcutta office.

It is satisfactory to know that whatever steps are possible for co-operation between the Indian and French Governments regarding the importation of fire-arms will be taken. We understand that certain representations have already been made by French residents of Chandernagore to the Governor of Pondicherry, and it is believed that these will result in a satisfactory decision being arrived at.

In the meantime, the town is in an excited state—a condition that is much accentuated by the trial now pending. There is, fortunately, not much European trade interest in Chandernagore to be interfered with; but English business houses in Calcutta whose importations have hitherto found a market in the district have suffered to some slight extent. One thing is certain: that Swadeshi and boycott methods meet with the same lack of sympathy and distrust from French people as they do from English, and that the agitators imported from Calcutta into French territory will not be tolerated in exploiting any malicious or dangerous propaganda.

A FOOT-BALL TEAM'S EXPERIENCE.

In a later issue the *Englishman* says:—In view of the recent disturbances at this small French town, as a result of which it is reported that in all fifteen men are under arrest, awaiting trial on various criminal charges, the natives are eagerly awaiting a chance of getting back a bit of their own, the more so as three of the men who are at present incarcerated in the French gaol are described as Rajas, being, it is reported, the sons of a Rani.

The latest events which have come to our notice, are in connection with the visit of a Calcutta foot-ball team to Chandernagore, being invited there by the Chandernagore Sporting Club, composed entirely of natives. Although the game was in favour of the visitors, the local team had the satisfaction of winning by the smallest possible margin. A large crowd had gathered around the field, among whom there was but a handful of Europeans belonging to Chandernagore. During the game the natives in the crowd resorted to "barracking," hooting and hissing being freely indulged in whenever any of the visitors missed a kick or fell down, or when they had a shot at the home team's goal, and shot wide. Whenever the visitors had the better of things, or put one of the natives on his back, the crowd did not even refrain from singing out words of abuse which the players wisely took no notice of. At one point in the game the crowd assumed a threatening attitude towards the referee, one of their own men, for giving an important decision in favour of the visitors, and the referee was only able to get himself back into the good books of the crowd by giving numerous decisions against the visitors.

After the game things assumed a more serious air. The local team, anticipating that the crowd would become hostile towards the visitors, and fearing disturbance, had railed off a portion of the ground outside the field where the visitors had their drinks and dressed. Even the barrier did not keep the natives off, as they crowded round the closed-in space, while some even forced their way into it, in spite of some of their own men who asked them to stay out. A small incident then happened which nearly led to a serious disturbance. A *chokra* was resting against the chair of one of the visitors who politely asked him to stand further back. In return for this polite request to withdraw the *chokra* turned round and called the gentleman a *gala* for which another of the visitors gave him a crack with a cane. The *chokra* immediately withdrew and reappeared after a few minutes with some of his brothers and other relations, while a hostile crowd followed, many of them armed with sticks, umbrellas and stones. They forced their way into the enclosed space and gathered around the gentleman who had been unwise enough to use his cane. Things looked very black, and the mob men were getting more and more defiant when some of the Europeans of Chandernagore, one of whom in particular held a responsible position not very long ago, interfered, and with the aid of the members of the Chandernagore Sporting team most of whom were very courteous to their visitors, succeeded in pacifying the mob. The mob then withdrew, and when the visitors were leaving for the station, they were warned by the local residents, and advised not to go back to the station by the same route by which they had come, but to drive about the town for a time and then go on to the station. Most of them took this advice but the occupants of one ghari drove back by exactly the same route as they had gone, and noticed nothing unusual, so that it was evident that the mob had dissolved peacefully and gone to their homes, especially as it was reported that the Police who had been ordered to be in readiness early in the evening, had arrested six men and marched them off to the thana.

Visitors to Chandernagore are warned to be exceedingly careful, as the ghari-men are known to be in with the mob, which is composed of Hindus and Mohamedans alike, and cases are reported where Europeans, mostly mill-hands, who do not know their way about the place, have been driven to lonely places by the gharimen, and there set upon by the mob and not only robbed of all they had on them, but also assaulted.

UNREST IN RAJAHMUNDRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 12.

One hundred and forty-six rank and file, one Hindu Hospital Assistant, four Native Officers and two British Officers of the 88th Carnatic Infantry, under command of Major left the Central Station last night for Rajahmundry, consequent on an apprehended riot at that station.

All the Native Officers and men are Mahomedans, except four drummers who are Indian Christians.

It is said that when the riot at Coconada occurred the men were ordered to be in readiness to proceed there at a moment's notice, but the occasion for their going did not arise.

MAHOMEDAN EXTREMISTS.

Charged with Seditious Dissemination.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

A Barisal telegram, dated to-day, says that Leakut Hossain Khan and Abdul Guffoor, two well-known Mahomedan agitators who have joined the Bengali Extremists, have been charged with disseminating seditious matter under Section 108. In Leakut Hossain's case the accused was ordered to furnish a personal recognizance of Rs. 10,000 and two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each. The case was postponed to June 26th at accused's request.

AGITATION IN MADRAS.

Cocanada Notified a Declared Area.

PUNITIVE POLICE STATIONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 12.

A further detachment of fifty men left Madras for Rajahmundry this morning by the Mail train.

The following Proclamation has been published by the Madras Government:—

Ootacamund, June 10th 1907.

"Whereas the area comprised within the limits of the Municipal town of Cocanada has been found to be in a disturbed state and whereas from the conduct of the inhabitants of the said area it has been found to be expedient to increase the number of the police stationed in it, it is hereby notified under Section 15 of Act V of 1861 amended by Act VIII of 1895 that for two years the Police Force, in addition to the ordinary fixed complement quartered in the said area, shall be employed in the said area, the cost of the Force shall be defrayed by the inhabitants of the said area according to such apportionment as may be made by the Magistrate of the District."

ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Examination of Witnesses in England Ordered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 12.

In the Madras High Court this afternoon, Mr. N. Subramaniam, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Orr, David and Frightwell, moved on behalf of the late firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., before his Lordship Mr. Justice S. Subramania Iyer for an order requesting the High Court of Justice in England to direct Mr. G. H. B. Kenrick, Barrister-at-Law, of Farrars Building, Temple, London, K. C., to examine some twenty-three witnesses in England on behalf of the insolvent Company. Among these witnesses may be mentioned Lady Arbuthnot, Miss A. G. Grace Arbuthnot, Mr. C. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. Rieson Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Captain Lygon, Messrs Archibald Macfadyen, Ernest Cooper, A. F. Wheeney, P. C. C. Francis, H. H. Johnson, W. Beven, Alfred Wills, Ernest Wills, W. K. Featherstone J. W. O'Brien and eight others. Counsel also applied that the costs of this Commission should be paid out of the estate in the hands of the Official Assignee.

Dr. S. Swaminadhan, on behalf of the creditor Rajah Venkata Narasimha Appa Row, Mr. Nugent Grant on behalf of the English Trustee, Mr. S. Theagaraja Iyer on behalf of the creditors opposed the application as regards the costs.

His Lordship ordered as prayed for but refused costs to be paid out of the funds in the hands of the Official Assignee.

PROSECUTION PROCEEDINGS.

At the Egmore Police Court before Mr. E. Clarke the further hearing of the charges against Sir George Arbuthnot was resumed to-day. Mr. Powell examined Chellappa Chetty, deposit clerk of the late firm with reference to Rajah V. Kishen Bahadur's deposit; also Sreenivasachari, Chief Cashier; and Tirumalachari, post-writer. Mr. Powell then filed the particular portions of accused's depositions in the High Court in reply to Mr. Krishnasawy Iyer on 5th April, also portions from the proceedings of 9th April.

BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

F. D. Bellew vs. Secretary of State.

SUIT FOR COMPENSATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

A case, interesting to Pilots, is being heard by Justice Fletcher at the High Court. It is a suit by Mr. F. D. Bellew against the Secretary of State, in which the plaintiff asks for a declaration that he is still a Licensed Branch Pilot of the Bengal Pilot Service and that the Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated the 18th of January, 1904, that the plaintiff's connection with the Bengal Pilot Service should cease after the 14th of February, 1905, was *ultra vires*, illegal, and invalid. He also asks for compensation at the average rate of his monthly earnings, *viz.* Rs. 2,000, or, in the alternative, that out of certain surplus funds in the hands of the Government of Bengal the plantiff be entitled to Rs. 60,000 by way of bonus or retiring allowance.

The case is proceeding and is being watched by a large number of Pilots.

BELLIGERENT IRISHMEN.

CONCERTED ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Momentous Decision.

FULL HOME RULE DEMANDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON JUNE 12.

A meeting of the Irish Party was held at Westminster to consider the future attitude towards the Government. A Manifesto was issued justifying the rejection of the Irish Bill, on the ground of its inadequacy and unworkableness, and affirming that the spirit displayed by the Dublin Convention constitutes a vigorous call to arms of all the Irish people with the object of forcing the Irish question to the front.

Experience has shown, says the Manifesto, that Home Rule cannot be won by conciliation alone, but only by hard fighting and vigorous and sustained agitation in Ireland, an active Party in the Commons, and through the organization and use of the Irish vote in Britain, absolutely independently of English party interests.

In view of the gravity of the situation, a national directory will be convened immediately.

The Party has decided to oppose the third reading of the Territorial Army Bill, and to raise the Irish University question on the Irish estimates.

THE TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

Attacks on the Troops.

MUNICIPAL CHAOS.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Riots have occurred at Montpellier.

Cafes were sacked, and chairs and tables and other things were hurled at the troops.

Many arrests were made.

The Minister of Finance has recommended the wine-growers to combine to regulate the output and to abolish the production of inferior wines.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The French Chamber again discussed the Wine Bill during the whole of the day.

The continued resignations of Southern Municipalities are leading to Municipal chaos. They also render marriages impossible.

The mutinous regiment at Narbonne has been transferred elsewhere.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

Anglo-Russian Negotiations.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. John Ward asked what part of the frontiers of the British Empire was now being discussed by the British and Russian Governments.

Sir Edward Grey replied that he was unable to make any statement at present. But the questions under discussion, he said, are connected with the frontier of India.

THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Major Adams Remains as Governor.

HOPEFUL VIEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Major Sir H. Goold Adams will remain Governor of the Orange River Colony.

The newspapers are generally hopeful that the spirit of the Dutch in the Orange River Colony will harmonize with the spirit represented by General Botha as existing in the Transvaal.

THE BERLIN SCANDALS.

A Prince's Temerity.

PUBLIC "SECRET."

LONDON, JUNE 11.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Crown Prince revealed to the Kaiser the scandals recently exposed in connection with Prince Eulenburg, Count Stohenan and Count Moltke, who were alleged to have belonged to a clique which was unduly influencing the Emperor and securing positions for their friends.

For a long time nobody had the courage to tell the Kaiser, and it seemed as if the Eulenberg clique would predominate indefinitely.

SUDDEN DEATH OF GENERAL ELLIS.

Sad Incident at a Gala Opera Night.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

General Sir Arthur Ellis, one of the King's suite, died suddenly during a gala performance at Covent Garden, given in honour of the King and Queen of Denmark.

King Edward was not informed of the occurrence until after the performance.

MILITARY PROMOTION.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Major General Baden-Powell, has been promoted to be Lieutenant-General in succession to the Earl of Dundonald who has resigned.

CRICKET.

Wonderful Bowling.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Kent beat Leicestershire by eight wickets; Worcestershire beat Somerset by six wickets.

In the match between Northampton and Gloucester, Northampton, in their first innings, made 12 runs, which is the lowest score on record in a County match. Dennet took 8 wickets for 9 runs, and Jessop took two wickets for 3 runs.

The Gentlemen beat Cambridge University by nine wickets. The match was played at Cambridge.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Import of Arms Forbidden.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Diplomatic Corps at Tangier has unanimously resolved that the recent secret contract between Maghzen and a German firm could not be allowed.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

A telegram from Washington states that Secretary Root has positively refused to make a statement on the Japanese situation. His refusal is based solely on his unwillingness to take notice of alarmist rumours.

Mr. Taft, in an interview at Milwaukee, said "You may rest assured that there will be no war with Japan."

THE BEHRING STRAITS RAILWAY.

A Contradiction.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

A telegram from St. Petersburg corrects the statement that the Tsar had approved the proposal to build a Railway and tunnel through the Behring Straits. The Tsar satisfied the Cabinet's refusal of the concession.

UNITED STATES NAVAL DISASTER.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

A steamer has run down a launch belonging to the Battleship "Minnesota" at the Jamestown Exhibition. Five Midshipmen and five seamen are missing.

JAPANESE VISIT TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Lord Tweedsmouth yesterday gave a banquet to the Japanese Naval Officers who are visiting England.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL MURDERED.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

General Ulyanine, Director of the Central Asian Railway, has been murdered at Askabad. The assailant escaped.

THE SCHMITZ CASE.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Schmitz, the Mayor of San Francisco, who was accused of bribery and corruption has elected to give evidence. He denied the charges, but during cross-examination he repeatedly refused to answer. He has been threatened with punishment for contempt of court.

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

Comprehensive Agreement.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

It is declared in Paris that the purpose of the Franco-Japanese Agreement is to guarantee the *status quo* in Asia, and not merely the territories belonging to France and Japan.

"PILL" THROWING SCARE.

Plague Attributed to Mendacious Acts.

MURDER AND MUTILATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 12.

The *Pioneer's* Peshawar correspondent telegraphs—

It would appear that the recent scare about "pill" throwing which has been current in the Peshawar district has extended to tribes of independent territory across the border.

It was popularly believed that plague was due to some mysterious pills which were being thrown broadcast by evilly disposed persons with object of spreading the disease.

Information received from Tirah seems to show that the Afridis are on the watch and intend to deal with the matter in their own way. It is said that a beggar called Mahbub Shah has been accustomed to go every year from Kohat to Tirah and beg there. A short time ago when he was at Maidan he was found to be in possession of a quantity of pills and he was promptly killed by the Ziauddin Khels.

Another man named Habib Badshah Saifid of Bonf, who had probably gone to Tirah to practice medicine there is reported to have been killed by the Mone Khels on suspicion that he was spreading the plague. After his death a considerable sum of money was found on his person as well as a bag of pills of various kinds which were at once burnt.

The third man is said to have been caught by the Zakka Khels who cut off his nose and ears.

MAHOMEDAN RUN AMOK.

One Killed and Four Wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 12.

A Mahomedan, armed with a long knife, suddenly ran amok on Tuesday on the premises of the East Indian Railway at Allahabad. He killed one Mahomedan and wounded four others, one of them so seriously that he is not expected to recover. The man was eventually disarmed and removed to Jail.

FIREWORK'S EXPLOSION IN MADRAS

Two Killed and Six Injured

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 12.

A serious accident occurred to the north of Madras yesterday. In a bazaar in which fireworks explosives are stored an explosion took place igniting the building. The fire spread to three other neighbouring bazaars where explosives are also stored which also exploded.

Two persons were killed outright and six badly injured.

Several fire engines were soon on the spot and succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE REJECTED BILLS OF GOVERNMENT.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 12.

London, May 27.—The *Chronicle* says that the Bill dealing with the Lords arranges that the accumulated rejected Bills be sent them in bulk on the eve of the General Election and be kept on the Commons Minute book obviating their re-passing through all the stages.

Hamburg American Line a Great British Rival.

London, May 27.—German newspapers assert that the Hamburg American Line, which is now celebrating the sixtieth anniversary, surpasses in operations, ships, number and tonnage all British rivals and trades in the waters which were formerly British preserves in India, China and Australia.

Sailors Quell a Strike at Buenos Ayres.

London, May 27.—Two hundred strikers on Saturday attacked a manufactory at Buenos-Ayres. Sailors from the warship "Plata" assisted in quelling the strike, killing four strikers and wounding others.

Kidnapped Dutchman Ransomed.

London, May 27.—Baron Koemstra, a Dutchman, who was recently kidnapped by the Greeks near Smyrna, has been released for £6,000 ransom.

Mr. Roosevelt's War on Trusts.

London, May 27.—Mr. Roosevelt at Chicago is prosecuting the International Harvester Trust for restraining the trade, and the Tobacco Trust on a similar charge.

Proposed Imperial Educational Bureau.

London, May 28th.—Professor Sadler, of Manchester University, suggests the establishment of an Imperial Bureau of Education forming a department of the Conference Secretariat, when the latter is independent of the Colonial Office, and costing £10,000 annually for providing a Technical Library and a comprehensive Year Book.

Balloon Race in London.

London, May 28th. Ten balloons competed in a race from London to Goring for the Harbord Cup, none completing owing to a storm.

Anarchist Expelled from Denmark.

London, May 28th.—German Anarchist has been expelled from Denmark and he was intending to attempt the lives of Summer Royal visitors.

Defaulting Stock Jobbers.

London, May 28.—Hubert Brunton Company Stock Jobbers have been posted as defaulters on the stock exchange.

Discharged Arsenal Men Go to Germany.

London, May 28.—The mail states that 2,000 of these who were discharged from Woolwich Arsenal have gone to Germany.

Russian Famine Relief and Nihilism.

London, May 28.—The Duma voted £18,59,250 sterling to relieve the famine-stricken.

The Nihilist Petroff admitted in a Paris hospital that he was making bombs to destroy four Grand Dukes who were attending a Russian concert, when one of the bombs exploded.

London May 29.—Yesterday some men killed the Guard and Engine Driver in the Riga-Orel Railway, wounded the Cashier and stole 40,000 roubles and escaped.

The Small Holdings Bill.

London, May 28.—Mr. Harcourt's Small Holdings Bill empowers County Councils to acquire land compulsorily and to sublet it creating Municipal occupiers culminating in tenants.

Colonial Conference and Preference.

London, May 27.—During the Colonial Conference 766 resolutions favouring Preference reached the Premiers, 259 from the Tariff Reform League branches, 37 from the Working Men's Club, and 45 from Working Women's Clubs.

The Shah of Persia's Troubles.

London, May 27.—Much seditious talk prevails in Persia where the Shah is believed to be sheltering the offenders in the Tabriz disturbances.

A Record in Hurdle Races.

London, May 27.—At New York, on the 25th Shaw, the American, broke the record doing the hurdles, 120 yards, in fifteen seconds.

Reported Naval Reduction.

London, May 27.—The *Standard* states that the Government is reducing the gunnery and torpedo trimers at the Whole Island. Mr. Vernon Robertson of the Admiralty, states that this is absolutely untrue.

Methodist's Unique Centenary Celebration.

London, May 27.—Yesterday 60,000 primitive Methodists assembled on the top of Mowcal Mountain in Cheshire for celebrating the centenary.

Lord Milner on Preference.

London, June 1.—Lord Milner in his address to the Unionists at York contended that Great Britain had laid the foundation for Dutch ascendency from Capetown to Himpopo and Preference, as living principle, would give an immense impetus to export to colonies and to concentrate emigration thereto.

International Shipping Combination.

London, June 1.—The *Tribune* announces that the Shipping Federation is promoting international combination to fight the Maritime Trade Unions.

The Wertheimer Burglary.

London, June 1.—The burglar of Wertheimer's property has got seven years and the receiver of the stolen property five years' imprisonment.

The Sculling Championship.

London June 1.—The *Sportsman* requests the sculling champion Towns, to return the Cup having failed to fulfil the conditions regarding the Barry Challenge Towns, says a Sydney paper, left the Cup with Sullivan at Putney, and has offered to meet Barry in 1908.

The Croydon Case.

London, June 1.—Brinkley is committed for trial at Croydon for murdering Beck, his wife and two others.

Contraband Ammunition to Morocco Seized.

London, June 1.—Eight thousand flatnosed cartridges intended for [illegible]occo were seized in London aboard a steamer. Mor

New Jersey Fire Fatalities.

London, June 1.—The fire in New Jersey resulted in the death of two daughters, two servants and a governess of Walter Schuffer, the cigar maker.

The Damage by the Tornado at Texas.

London, May 28.—The Tornado at Texas destroyed Fort Worth, killed eleven and injured sixty persons.

Budget Shortcomings.

London, May 28.—Lord Selborne in opening the Inter-Colonial Council, said that the Transvaal-Orangia budgat showed a shortage of £180,000 sterling. He anticipated reductions in expenditure. The revenue is £800,000.

English Editors' Visit to France.

London, May 28.—Forty English editors are visiting Germany as guests of the Committee representing all shades of politics.

Big Bell in Paris Destroyed by Fire.

London, May 29.—The great bell Savoyarde in the Montmartre Church in Paris costing thousands of pounds has been irretrievably cracked.

Anarchists Prosecuted.

London, May 28.—Five Judges try six Anarchists and the wife of one who attempted the King's life at Madrid, without a jury.

Increased Wages for Welsh Miners.

London, June 1.—The conciliation board with Lord St. Aldwyn, presiding, has granted the Welsh Miners 11 1/4 per cent. increase of wages owing to the withdrawal of subsidy.

The Messageries Maritimes ceased running the Bordeaux, Senegal, Haplate and Brazil services. France now pays £60,000 to the elder Demuster pacific Mail for corresponding services.

Lord Elgin on Education.

London, May 29.—Lord Elgin presiding at the Federal Conference on education advocated a co-ordinate system as in new Zealand elementary schools.

The P. and O. Contract.

London, May 29.—Under the new Mail Contract the P. and O. receives £305,000 annually for transit of mails to Brindisi and Adelaide the time being reduced by 36 hours is outward 24 hours homeward voyage.

San Francisco Disorders.

Merchants and proprietors at San Francisco formed a Committee of seventy-five to check disorder 40,000 men are idle at San Francisco.

General Botha on Miners' Strike.

General Botha at Pretoria hoped the miners would soon regain commonsense.

London, May 28.—At the General Mining financial corporation meeting at Johannesburg George Albon prophesied a russing mines with 20 per cent. fewer highly paid labourers.

Lord Curzon and Mr. Balfour on Colonial Universities.

London. May 31.—Lord Curzon in writing to the Federal Conference said the greatest mistake was to treat the Colonial Universities with aloofness.

Mr. Balfour, speaking, dwelt on the preposterous importance Universities attached to examinations. Post-graduate work was the highest. The Conference resolved to form a committee representing Univeisities to investigate the possibility of an exchange of information in the Empire relating to standards and courses of instruction.

Lord Goschen's Estate.

The late Lord Goschen's estate is valued at £141,568.

The *Chronicle* states that only eighty of the Woolwich discharges have gone to Germany as sewing machinists decoyed from England during the dock strike.

Isle of Man Tourist Trophy.

The Isle of Man tourist trophy, 241 miles course was won with a Rover Motor in eight hours, 23 minutes and 27 seconds.

Carriage Accident to Queen Maud.

London, May 30.—When Queen Maud of Norway and the wife of the French President were crossing a Small bridge in Versailles grounds one horse was caught in a paling and fell in the lake with a positillion nearly dragging the carriage. General Michel lifted the ladies out. The King and the President were present in advance.

Ireland in a Disrupted State.

Judge Curran, of the King's Quarterly Sessions, said that though officially peaceable Ireland was never in a worse state of disruption than ever.

The Colonial Vote Exceeded.

Mr. Churchill, in the Commons, announced at the Colonial Conference that the vote of £6,000 has been somewhat exceeded.

ALLAHABAD DISTRICT DACOITIES.

Series of Raids Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 12.

During the past fortnight there have been several dacoities in the Allahabad district. On the 3rd of June the road between Sirathu and Daranagar was held up by a gang of 26 men, and a number of road dacoities were committed. The injuries received by the persons assaulted were not, however, of a serious nature. The gang worked on this road for one night only, and no other dacoities have taken place there.

On the 7th, the road beyond the Paphamair Bridge was held up by a part of the same gang for a short time and one or two travellers were relieved of their property. The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. F. Reynolds, and a large force of police were on the spot shortly after the dacoities were committed; but the dacoits, who were greatly helped by darkness and broken ground near the river, made good their escape.

On the 8th, the same gang, apparently, made a sudden attack upon a wedding party which was proceeding along the road to Peoplegaon, about six miles out of Allahabad. This was by far the most serious dacoity as *lathis* were freely used and some fourteen men were injured, one having since died. Among the injured was a man in the police patrol.

There are not likely to be any more of these dacoities, as every *pucca* road in the district is now being patrolled by armed police, who are not without clues as to the identity of the dacoits, and their arrest is probably merely a matter of time.

No attacks have been made on dwellings, nor have the dacoits, in any case been armed with weapons more formidable than *lathis*.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

A DISAPPOINTMENT. Mr. MORLEY'S great speech on the Indian Budget has disappointed me in one particular, and one only. I expected, with the entire country, that he would give some indication of the exact nature of Lala Lajpat Rai's offence, by way of justifying his exile. In his own mind he is, no doubt, convinced of the justice and necessity of the course sanctioned by him; but he has vouchsafed no information to the public for forming their own opinion. He did not say why he was deported, but only argued why it was not considered expedient to bring him to trial. He says a public trial would have advertised his propaganda, but he is silent as to what the propaganda was exactly. Unless the political crusade in which he was engaged was substantially different from that of politicians of his class; unless it were proved that his agitation was particularly dangerous to the State, in its incendiarism and mischievous potentialities, I should hold that his deportation was not justified. It is still difficult for me to believe that Government should have gone out of their way to adopt a special and exceptional course for a common and every day offence. It is faintly whispered that the Lala had himself, or through his emissaries, attempted to tamper with the fidelity of native troops, and some colour is lent to the report by Mr. Morley's remark that his trial might have ended in triumphal processions and disorderly proceedings, and on such an occasion if a single native regiment were to side with the rioters, "a blaze might be kindled with dire results." Rightly or wrongly, the authorities have fully persuaded themselves that the presence of Mr. Lajpat Rai was dangerous to the peace of the Punjab, and Mr. Morley has seen reason to believe "the man on the spot," Sir Henry Cotton avers that Mr. Lajpat Rai was a religious reformer—he was only the Dr. Clifford of India, he says. I wonder whether the distinguished non-conformist divine will appreciate the comparison, if he were to know that the Lala was something else than a religious reformer? Sir Henry's opinion is not of much value in consequence of his strong and decided bias in favour of the extremists. He did not shrink from his place in Parliament to imply his approval of the conduct of those hair-brained Indians who declare that constitutional agitation is now utterly useless. There is yet some hope, however, for Sir Henry. He is able to perceive that Ajit Singh was "guilty of the gravest sedition."

THE ENEMIES OF INDIA. What have the seditionaries accomplished in furtherance of their aim? They have alienated the sympathy of the Liberal party and, indeed, of those Englishmen generally who were well disposed towards India. They have produced very nearly a revulsion of feeling in one of the most broad-minded and sympathetic of statesmen whom India has the good fortune to have at the helm of her affairs. They have proved themselves the worst of reactionaries, though, luckily, the ministry in power is not itself so reactionary as to forward their enterprise. Their sinister agitation has not succeeded in setting back the clock. But they have succeeded only too well in demonstrating their incompetence and unfitness for the enjoyment of a fraction of the political power which they expect to wrest from the rulers. They have succeeded in proving by the riots in East Bengal the existence of discord and differences between Hindoos and Musalmans, showing that the idea of national unity, which is a necessary preliminary to any large measure of self-government being granted to the people, is yet far from being realized. Loyalty, the sacred and inviolable basis on which must rest all civic rights of political privileges, is severed and flouted by them as a cowardly and contemptible sentiment. Mr. Morley, it is stated, has "vehemently and scathingly denounced" the whole tribe of agitators of this class, and recent events in India must have brought home to him a vivid perception of the truth which he uttered in the course of his speech, that the withdrawal of the British from India "would result in anarchy and bloody chaos." But the catalogue of the enormous mischief done by them is not yet complete. The burden of military expenditure is very heavy, and the National Congress is unwearied in the cry for its reduction. Mr. Morley, however, will take no risks in view of frontier contingencies, to say nothing of the internal politics of India." Such is the heritage which the recent troubles have left to us! Verily, the power of the agitators for evil to the country which they profess to love is not so very circumscribed, after all! And this power will increase, unless the country emphatically disowns and disavows them, showing that these men form but an insignificant minority, and that the country must not, therefore, be made to suffer for their sins.

SUBSTANTIAL REFORMS. Mr. Morley has announced some substantial reforms which marks a great move forward for the country. The Bengali is, however, disappointed. It may be a policy with him never to express himself satisfied. An enlargement is promised of the Legislative and Imperial Councils. An Advisory Council is to be formed "which would elicit Indian opinion and diffuse information about the Government's intentions." It would be premature to pronounce judgment on these measures until the details are at hand. I welcome as a substantial boon, even more valuable than the enlargement of Councils, the proposed appointment of one or two Indians as members of the India Council. In order to ensure the unquestioned success of the experiment, it will be of vital importance to make the first selections with the utmost care and judgment. Whether Mr. Morley has made any definite statement in his speech about the wider employment of natives in the public service, Reuter's summary sayeth not. On the other hand, he is reported to have made one very significant and disconcerting remark which seems to have escaped general notice, namely, that Indians are incapable of working the elaborate machinery of the Indian Government.

MR. MORLEY ON SYMPATHY. Unless the telegraphic summary does him injustice, Mr. Morley's observations on the question of sympathy are most open to objection. He says, in effect, that the District Officer has no time to cultivate sympathy, because he is over-worked. The rigidity of the administration and its exacting demands have turned him into a too efficient machine. There should be more leisure, more volition, and more elasticity, if the bureaucracy were to be saved from becoming "mechanical, lifeless and soulless." If Mr. Morley had ever been to India, he would have been able to treat this very important question in a less scrappy, casual and perfunctory fashion. The District Officer does not only wait to be released from his toils, in order that he may hail the Indian as a man and a brother. The causes of the lack of sympathy are various and complex, having their roots in the essential divergences of the European and the Oriental. After all is said, there is nothing to prevent a hard-working man being sympathetic. The Englishman, as I understand him from books, is a shy, proud and reserved being. John Bull has many sterling qualities. But he is stern and brusque to all outward seeming, and scorns to cultivate the superficial civilities of life in relation to the subject races. We may say there is nothing of the bear about him, but his skin. But the average native can only see the skin, and has neither the opportunity nor the penetration to dive into his heart. As the Punjab officer, who has contributed to the *Times* on the present unrest, has observed, Englishmen, as a class, are contemptuous of Indians. I may add that they have not the imagination to understand them; still less to enter into their feelings. They have no genuine love of the country in which they spend the best years of their life. At every Indian station, they form a caste by themselves, distant, proud and exclusive. They have, I believe, a deeper sense of justice and duty, and more real humanity than, say, the French. But I should think that the Frenchman by his profuse politeness, his superficial graces and civilities, would have been

more acceptable to the Indian gentleman himself a model of courtly grace and politeness. (I am not referring to the westernized Indian.) Indians have revered, and in a few instances deified, the British Officers who have easily loved them and laboured among them for their good. They receive a kind word, a friendly greeting from the white man with grateful pleasure. It is a welcome from a higher-placed race which, from its very rarity, makes it a thing to be prized. The really sympathetic officer helps, within his own sphere in consolidating the empire. Conversely, the Subaltern or the young Civilian,—they generally sober down with years—who is rude to the shopkeeper, or whips the cartman who does not make way for his dogcart as quickly as he might desire, or who otherwise makes himself needlessly offensive to natives, often in mere thoughtlessness, is a disintegrating force. A harsh word spoken by an Englishman or an unwitting or deliberate slight offered by him, rankles in the sensitive Oriental mind, while a kind word or considerate behaviour induces a grateful response from his heart.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE AND ITS LIMITATIONS.

I am not confounding sympathy, as is often done, with the question of social intercourse between the two races. Sympathy, being in its nature a universal feeling, touches all who come under its influence; while social intercourse must necessarily be supremely limited in its operation. The reason is that so far as the Indians are concerned, it can only be confined to the educated and refined natives, who form but a minute fraction of the population. There is, again, no such bar or hindrance to the exercise of sympathy as there is to the promotion of social amenities, which require a great deal of give and take on both sides. I plead for the real, genuine kindness on the part of Europeans, which comes from the heart. It is simple in its operation and instantaneous in its effect. I should set a far higher value upon it than upon social intercourse, however keenly I may long for it. If deep and earnest sympathy were to be generally found among Europeans, social intercourse will follow in its own good time, as a healthy and natural development of the feeling. We cannot insist upon all Englishmen loving the Indians. But we can reasonably expect them all to be kind and considerate, certainly not to be rude and contemptuous. The Indians who, by their rancour and violence, endeavour to sow race hatred, are, moreover, guilty of a great wrong to their country, as they contribute to the estrangement which is so very deplorable.

DION.

THE KARACHI CYCLONE.

Scenes of Desolation.

WHEN, on Tuesday, the B. I. s. s. *Lhasa* put into port on her return to Bombay from Karachi, her Captain had something to say concerning last week's cyclone. By a strange coincidence he commanded a vessel which was sheltered in Karachi Harbour five years ago, when the other cyclone occurred,—and his experiences on the second occasion were very much like those of the first.

"We had ample notice of the coming storm," said the captain to a representative of the *Bombay Gazette*. "We knew that it was coming, twenty-four hours before it arrived, and the extra storm signal was shown at four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. On the following day, at eight o'clock in the morning, we felt the full violence of the cyclone, and it continued until noon. We had got everything taut and ship-shape, of course, but my vessel broke from her moorings with the violence of the gale, and we were compelled to steam away to open water, where two anchors were cast, and we rode the storm in safety.

"Three other British India ships broke adrift, but succeeded in hanging on to their moorings. The small cargo boats were in a dreadful plight, for heavy seas repeatedly washed over them. Many of them went down just as they were lying, and there are now something like 600 tons of coal and merchandise at the bottom of Karachi Harbour. The steam tug "Richmond Crawford," and the steam lifeboat "Helen," were unable to face the storm, and the doomed vessels were without succour.

"There was a sad look of desolation about the harbour after the gale. The entire fleet of the Karachi Lighterage Company had foundered, and the Bulk Oil Pier and the Indian Telegraph Co'y's pier had been washed away."

"The last cyclone," said the Captain in conclusion, "broke on June the 16th, 1902, and it lasted three days. The havoc it wrought was far in excess of last week's losses."

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

The following notification regarding Certificates of Identity to be given to Indian students and others visiting England is republished by the Political Department, under date: Bombay Castle, 6th June 1907:—

Read—Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public) under date the 8th December 1899.

RESOLUTION.

The Secretary of State for India has brought to the notice of the Government of India that it not infrequently happens that natives of India, students or others, who have proceeded to England, desire to obtain passports to enable them to travel to foreign countries in which the possession of a passport is necessary or desirable, and that difficulty often arises from want of evidence to show that the applicant is a British subject and therefore entitled to a passport. Appeals for assistance are also frequently addressed to His Lordship by destitute Indians who desire to return to their country and by students who, owing to embarrassed circumstances, are unable to complete their course of education.

2. In order to enable the Secretary of State to deal with such cases satisfactorily, the Governor-General in Council has decided that it is necessary to press upon Indian students and others visiting England the desirability of providing themselves, before their departure from India, with an authoritative certificate of identity, in the form appended to this Resolution, signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. For a student the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college and countersigned by the District Officer (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer, as the case may be.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 4th June.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 23rd May forwarding an application from Mr. John H. Royan for stevedoring vessels in the Docks together with certificates showing that the applicant has the require l knowledge to carry out the work in the Docks, and recommending that the licence asked for may be granted.

Resolution—A license should be granted to Mr J. H. Royan for the remainder of the year ending 31st December 1907.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 31st May 1907.	Total from 1st April to 31st May 1907.	For week ending 31st May 1906.	Total from 1st April to 31st May 1906.
Vessels piloted into Harbour...	23	221	19	225
Do. do. out of do. ..	31	227	24	215
Do. transported	23	188	22	186
Do. attended to	2	11	...	10
Do. warped	1	12	...	4

WHILE two Lancaster cyclists were riding a tandem bicycle along Preston and Lancaster road, near Broughton, their machine was struck by lightning, and the frame was broken in two. The men were thrown to the ground, but as they were travelling slowly they were not seriously injured.

LORD ANNALY, the master of the Pytchley Hounds, has placed a tablet on a wall at Ketteringto commemorate the escapade of a hunted fox. The fox was pulled down by the hounds while attempting to scale the wall, and the epitaph begins with "Who whoop!"

OUR SERIAL STORY.

NEITHER STORE-HOUSE NOR BARN.

BY

ALLEN RAINE,

Author of "A Welsh Singer," "By Berwen Banks," "Torn Sails," "A Welsh Witch," "Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER XVII.

"Llangethin?" said Olwen, and as she spoke the word, familiar memories awoke within her, the market place with its various stalls, the rough-garbed country women, the buzz of the crowds. Gwil's stalwart form, her own happy feelings, and like an evil omen Kitty Price's dark face. Oh! she remembered it all now. What cruel fate had brought her here and left her alone and friendless to be nursed by Kitty Price? And in silence she recalled the scenes of her life since first that name had reached her ears, and she resigned herself to the sad and bitter thoughts that rushed in upon her as her memory awoke.

But the strong tide of vigorous youth, having once for all turned in towards health and a renewal of strength, was not to be checked in its flow, and though she did not make a rapid recovery, every day brought her a measure of returning strength, a little more brightness into her eyes, and a faint glow of health into her cheeks; her shorn locks began to grow again, and her face seemed to have gained in beauty of expression what it had lost in rustic freshness.

She had begun to upbraid herself for the unreasonable dislike which she felt towards the nurse who was so ready and punctual in the performance of her duties, who was always at hand, and always prepared for any emergency. Why, then, did that shrinking feeling or repugnance which she had first felt in the carrier's house return to her with double force? Suddenly she called to mind Gwil's broken model, and felt that her feelings of distrust were amply justified, and she resolutely determined to do all in her power to recover her health and to be rid of the nurse. But never, ah! never could she be happy, for Gwil had not written to her, had forgotten his promise, and she set herself with strong determination to the task of regaining the vigour of mind and body which she had lost, actuated less by the desire for life than by the longing to be rid of that blue figure ever hovering around her, and those glittering eyes which seemed to watch her every movement, to read her thoughts with a sarcastic smile? Was it any wonder that under these circumstances she made but a slow recovery?

"Do you remember that day I met you in the market place?" said the nurse on another occasion, when the lamp was burning low, and the hours had dragged rather heavily in the sick room. "Gwil Parry was with you then."

"Yes," was Olwen's only answer, and a deathly pallor overspread her face.

"How far did you travel together?"

"Not much further."

"H'm, quite far enough I should think. 'Twas rather odd wasn't it, you two going alone together like that? I expect you had a jolly time, but, indeed, I wouldn't like to do it."

To this Olwen answered not a word, but turned her head wearily on the cushion of the crimson sofa on which she was resting.

"I would be afraid people would see me," continued the nurse, furtively watching the girl's pained face.

"And what would that matter?" said Olwen at last.

"Oh, well, if you don't see it, it's all right, I suppose, but I expect other people would see it, and say nasty things about you."

Say nasty things about her! Olwen's very soul seemed to shrivel up with horror. Those happy idyllic days to be talked of in that familiar way by Kitty Price! and she turned her large sad eyes upon the keen face of the nurse, who was watching her with cruel satisfaction.

"What do you mean," asked Olwen.

"What do I mean? Well, in my deed, 'tisn't many a girl would venture to tramp the world with a young man for a whole nine days, and think to come out at the end without a blot on her name."

Tramp the world! A blot on her name! Such ideas, such words were unknown to Olwen, and her strongest feeling was an intense desire to escape from the ruthless probing, and the vulgar suggestions of Kitty Price. Away in the woods, on the broad open moors, there was neither fever nor home sickness, there were no cruel taunts, no thought of evil; would to God, she might be there once more, restored to health, strong to work, to suffer if needs be, but amongst the heather and gorse, and there to lie down and die. It was a moment of cruel despondency, but one that did not last long, and would soon have been put to flight for ever, were it not for the blue-gowned figure that moved so quietly about the room. She had seen the momentary depression and rejoiced, now she was not slow to see the strong brave spirit that sent the light into Olwen's eyes, and the glow into her cheeks as she rose from the sofa without help, as if determined to end the conversation. "Well, indeed," she said, "I think it is about time I should give up my invalid ways; sofas and afternoon naps don't seem to belong to Olwen Meyric."

"Have you heard anything of Gwil Parry since you last saw him?" said the nurse again, and turning suddenly to look at Olwen, a deep red flush flooded the latter's face, her neck, her brows, and instantly receded leaving her pale as a marble statue.

"My goodness!" said the nurse, "you are not going to faint, are you?" and she poured out a glass of wine and handed it to Olwen. This she refused, however, and looking straight into the nurse's eyes, with a strong effort steadying her voice said, "Why do you ask me so many questions about Gwil Parry? What is he to you?"

"Oh, nothing, only I thought perhaps you would like to know how he was, and where he was."

How he was, and where he was! Had she not been longing to know during every conscious moment since she had bidden him good-bye—yes, she would give the world to know, but receive information from Kitty Price? confess that she was ignorant of all this?—never, sooner would she die of longing, and with a strong effort she answered quietly while her face gradually regained its fresh rose tints. "No, thank you, I wish to know nothing that you can tell me about him."

"If that's the way you take it I won't trouble myself to tell you any more about him, but I suppose I ought to give you a message that he sent you," and taking a blue square envelope out of her pocket, she unfolded a closely-written letter, and seemed to be searching for one particular passage, while Olwen, taken off her guard, lost all presence of mind, in the acute bitterness of the thought that Gwil, though he had forgotten her, had had both time and inclination to write to Kitty Price.

"Message! what message!" she said, and had perforce to grasp a chair to steady herself.

"Let me see, here it is, 'Tell her I am getting on first class, and I often laugh when I remember our journey together. Most likely I will be home next year, and then if she is of the same mind we will take another little trip tog ther.' So you make haste to get well," she added, folding the letter and restoring it to her pocket, "and if you are good I will read you a little more to-morrow."

"You will read me not a word more," said Olwen, "I don't want to hear your letters, and if my aunt and uncle knew how cruel you are they would not keep you a day in the house."

"What do you mean by your impudence?" said Kitty Price. "Is that the way you speak to me, who have nursed you, and tended you all these long weeks—you, indeed, because you are here with your rich aunt and uncle, pampered and fed up like a spoilt child. D'you think I don't remember who you are? The poor vicar of Llanidrisdaughter, left without a penny in the world, and obliged to tramp on your feet through the country, but you might have done that respectably and not disgracefully, with Gwil Parry for a companion," for alas! the fiery Welsh temper had put to flight all Kitty Price's self-control and discretion, and giving her jealousy full rein she sought only to goad and sting he rival without pity.

"Hush," cried Olwen, trembling with excitement, "If you ever mention that name to me again I will tell my aunt."

"You will, indeed!" said Kitty Price. "Perhaps I will be beforehand with you," but she had gone too far, for with a little cry, Olwen had fallen back in a dead faint, and in a moment the instincts of the nurse had returned to the passionate woman, and she hurried to the assistance of her patient, and for a time forgot the vindictive feeling which had taken possession of her.

"Little fool," she muttered as she applied the necessary restoratives with her usual care and precision, and Olwen was soon sufficiently recovered to sit up in the corner of her sofa, and to look over some of the books and papers with which her uncle supplied her liberally, but to hold more conversation with her nurse than was absolutely necessary she seemed to find impossible, and in her anxiety to be rid of her unwelcome presence she began to long more than ever for escape from the restraints of a sickroom.

Out in the air she thought she would soon recover her strength. Oh for a breath of the moorland breezes, or the salt wind from the sea! but here in the murky town air she almost despaired of complete recovery.

Her aloofness, and the evident dislike of her nurse which she no longer took pains to conceal, angered and mortified Kitty Price; for a day or two she continued her duties, but suddenly she appeared to formulate some line of conduct, the thought of which afforded her great satisfaction, for she went about her work humming cheerfully, and with a curious smile on her red lips.

Olwen was not yet sufficiently recovered to spend more than an hour or two downstairs with her uncle and aunt, but as we have said, believe in her secret heart that were she allowed a little more freedom, and could she but be rid of Kitty Price's surveillance she would soon be strong and well again.

It was two or three days after the latter had added the last drop of Olwen's cup of bitterness by delivering to her a message from Gwil Parry that a blue-gowned figure, after a discreet knock at the drawing-room door, appeared before Mrs. Peris Jones, and then followed those familiar words so seemingly innocent and simple but at the sound of which so many a mistress's heart has sunk in dismay. "Please 'm can I speak to you?"

CHAPTER XVIII.—A RASH VENTURE.

"Please, 'm, can I speak to you?" and even Mrs. Peris Jone's equanimity was disturbed, for when did those words ever preface a pleasant announcement.

"Come in, nurse; what is it?" she asked. "Is Miss Meyric not so well?"

"Oh, yes, 'm, nothing of that sort, and I'm sure I don't know whether you will be pleased with me for telling you what I have got to say, but indeed, seeing how kind you are to Miss Meyric, and how kind you've been to me, I feel as if you ought not to be deceived any longer."

"Deceived!" exclaimed Mrs. Jones, and she drew herself up, looking the very personification of proud propriety. "What do you mean?"

"Well, 'm, perhaps you will be surprised to hear that I knew Miss Meyric before she came to live here.

"And why didn't you tell me that before?"

"Because if I had told you anything I would have had to tell you all, and my patient was too ill for me to make any disturbance at the time, but now that she is nearly well again, I think it is my duty to tell you all I know."

"Certainly," said Mrs. Jones, "what have you to say?"

"I think it is my duty to tell you in what a strange and improper manner she lived before she came to your house."

"Improper!" gasped Mrs. Jones, and she failed to say any more.

"Well, yes, I am sure you will think the same when I tell you that from the time she left the vicarage at Llanidris until she arrived at your door at the beginning of June she had been tramping the country with a man for companion. I saw her on her arrival in Manchester with that man, and a friend of mine followed them up to your door."

"A man!" cried Mrs. Jones. "How terrible! Are you sure you are telling me the truth?"

"Quite sure, mum; I saw her myself. I spoke to them and told them what I thought of them, but they wouldn't listen to me, and set off again to the woods together."

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the indignant lady, now thoroughly roused. "Is it possible that I can have been harbouring such a creature in my house and heaping kindnesses upon her?"

"That you have, mum, and no mistake," interpolated the nurse.

"I can scarcely believe it; there must be some mistake."

"Well, if you don't believe me," said the nurse, "the best way will be to ask her. I don't think, bad as she is, she will have the face to deny it before me."

"At once then," said Mrs. Jones. "Come up with me at once, nurse, and she shall confess to me if she has been guilty of such abominable behaviour," and leading the way up the stairs, she entered the pleasant little sitting-room which had been given up to her niece's use.

(To be continued.)

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A BRIDGE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you kindly give your opinion on the following Bridge question:—I am playing dummy,—score love all,—hearts deal and trumps. I make two tricks, but a revoke is established against me. One of my opponents, without consulting his partner, says: "I claim three tricks," and scores 24 on the block. I then say: "Well, if you do that, I claim to score the two tricks which I have won, as I consider two penalties are demanded."

Who is in the right?—Yours, etc.,

CRUX.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Oriental, which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow from Aden, brings the following passengers:—

Ayrton, Mr J
Bullen, Mr J
Bailey, Hon C S
Bollo, Major A H
Bullwell, Mr H
Bell Major C
Candy, Mr J O W
Derbyshire Mr J
Dunsterville, Col A B
Dallas, Col
Donald, Capt M
Denison, Mr E H
Glendinning, Mr A H
Harris, Mr A E
Jackson, Dr Y S
Kirk, Miss
Middleton, Mr R H
Marsh, Lt R H
Machee, Mrs
Mooney, Major G
Melrose, Mr J E
Medcalf, Mr W J
Milward, Mr R C
Palmer, Mr S C
Powlle, Lt J
Paris, Mr and Mrs P B
Rowlinson, Mr A
Shakespear, Mr J C
Wilby, Mr P S
Wright, Lt-Col

PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. "YARRA."

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamer "Yarra" to-day from Carnac Bunder. There will be the usual medical inspection of the cabin passengers in the shed at 9-45 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed, at 7-45 a.m. with all their kit:—

For Marseilles.—Mrs. R. Vincent, Lt. R. Stephens, Mr. Schelling, Capt. G. B. Scott, Major Watson, Col. W. J. Hamilton, Mr. Shivdas, Mrs. Bhaosar, Mr. E. W. Flower Mr. G. F. Ford, Mr. E. F. Greatorex. Mr. Duncan Fraser, Mr. J. F. Hanby, Rev. E. F. Brown, Capt. W. A. Short, Capt. T. Mc. C. Nicholson and child, Mr. Fredericks, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali, Mr. Ishwar Chandra, Mr. Vincent Pereira, Mr. A. H. L. Barclay, Mr. Mehta, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hardy, Mr. Charles Chaves, Mr. Brin, Mr. R. Irving, Mr. M. S. Master, Mr. M. Patel, Mr. A. Augier, Mr. B. H. Smith, Master Smith, Miss Shore, Master James, Mr. H. E. Pigott, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Block, Miss Monteleon, Mr. Boilean, Mr. Martin, Mr. Lagaspie and wife, Mr. Judet de la Combe, Mrs. Gilmour, Mr. A. G. Zeilla, Mr. de Chatonville, Mr. and Mrs. Milliard, and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Brachet, Mr. Chene, Mr. and Mrs. Levy, Miss Levy, Mr. C. Levy, Mr. A. Levy, Mr. C. G. Harper, Mr. L. R. Sieveking, Mr. and Mrs. Meridge and child, Mr. Bognoni, Mr. Tricot Louis, Mr. Jean Toupault, Mr. and Mrs. Duplessies, Mrs. Emeric and baby, Mr. Mangin, Mr. Grostabussiat and daughter, Mr. L. Edmond, Mr. Gaume Eight non-commissioned officers, Mrs. Rollander and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cassidon and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Donerbihes and 2 children, Mr. Brun, Mr. and Mrs. Nognes, Mr. and Mrs. Souchon and baby, Mr. Mangin, Mr. Sophie Massot, Miss Julia Bonbira, Mr. Le Malet, Mr. Heurtel, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. L. Greville, Mr. Danguy, Mr. F. Blanc, Mr. A. E. Ward, Dr. R. R. Martin, Mr. A. M Mizralis, Mr. Elias.

For Port-Said.—Miss D. Abramoff.

For Aden.—Mr. Johnson.

THE Vallambrosa Company, one of the best known Straits rubber concerns, is paying a final dividend of 40 per cent., making 55 per cent. for the year.

THE WEATHER.

STORM AT BOMBAY.

The Port Officer, Bombay, received yesterday the following telegram from Simla:—

"Storm signal. The area of disturbed weather in the Arabian Sea, now off Bombay, is moving slowly northwards."

The Port Officer has issued a Notification from Simla that there is no considerable change from the weather conditions of Tuesday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

The conditions in the Arabian Sea remain disturbed off the Konkan Coast and in the Bay, Bengal the area of low pressure is still shown off the Madras Coast.

The Monsoon conditions are more strongly marked in the west coast of the Peninsula and have permeated feebly into the Central Province where light rain has fallen, but elsewhere rain has been practically confined to the North-east of India and Burma.

In Burma, general rain has fallen except in the northern districts, the principal amounts being:—Port Blair and Saugor Island 1/2 an inch, Mergui, Tavoy, Moulmein, Rangoon and Akyab 1/4, Toungoo 2 inches, Thayetmyo 1/4, Lashio 1, and Minbu and Yamethin 1/2 an inch. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded, and in the central districts the air is damper than usual and the temperature normal.

In the North-east of India and Orissa, Debrugarh had 1 1/2 inches of rain, Dhubri and Mymensingh 1, Darjeeling 1/4 and Jalpaigari 1/2 an inch. The skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, rain has fallen in the South and East of the Central Provinces, Seoni reporting 1 inch, Pendra and Nagpur 1/4, Amaorti 1 1/2 and Akola 1/4 inch. The skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the whole division. Humidity has increased in the area of rainfall and is still below normal, but elsewhere the weather is warmer than usual except in the North-west of the United Provinces and to the South of the Central Provinces where it is nearly normal.

In the North-west of India, Murree had 1/2 an inch of rain and Gulmarg and Sonemarg a 1/4 inch. Cloud has increased in Gujarat and South Rajputana. The skies are lightly to thickly clouded everywhere except in the West of the Division and humidity is below normal in Lower Sind and East Punjab and normal elsewhere while, the temperature is lower than usual in the extreme north and high in Gujarat and Rajputana and normal in the rest of the Division.

In the Peninsula, the following rainfall occurred:—Aurangabad and Ahmednagar 1 an inch, Poona 1, Raichur and Ootacamund 1/2, Bombay 1, Goa 1, Mormugao and Karvar 2 inches, Mercara 1, Calicut 4 inches, Cochin 2 and Trivandrum 3 inches. The skies are thickly clouded in Malabar and South of the Konkan Coasts and lightly to moderately elsewhere while humidity and temperature are almost normal.

Nearly general rain is likely in Burma, and in the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the eastern half of the north-east of India, and a few falls in Gujarat, Rajputana and the Central Provinces.

SUMMARY OF MONSOON FORECAST.

It appears likely that some effect of the heavy and late snow falls will show itself in the northwest of India either in delay in the establishment of the Monsoon or in diminished total rainfall.

The probability of one or more breaks in the rain appears to be somewhat lesser than usual.

The total rainfall of India during the period of June to September appears likely to be up to the normal.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Steamer Kt. Errant, Captain John Kendall which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant, from Barry, reports having experienced fine weather heavy sea, to 600 miles West of Bombay. The steamer Inverness, Captain G. Clarkson arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, met with strong S. W. Winds. The French Mail steamer Yarra, Captain Cossandua, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Noumea reports the weather "good for the Season."

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m., (local time) on the 12th June 1907, was 28·592. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 ft. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 10 ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

CUBALLA HILL, JUNE 11.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	In.	Cent
Cumballa Hill	1	66

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 12TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Present 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st November to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov date.
Bushire	29·597	NW	7	88·1	78·9	86	....	0·76	—0·09
Jask	29·533	SE	9	92·8	82·6	63	....	0·00	—0·11
Muscat	29·596	Calm	4	98·8	86·0	77	....	0·00	—0·36
Aden	29·725	SW	9	97·3	86·8	74	....	0·00	0·00
Lahore	29·6 ?	N	3	102·4	72·6	48	....	0·62	+0·32
Sirsa	29·593	NNE	7	96·3	80·6	29	....	0·00	—0·32
Delhi	29·602	S	4	108·2	84·2	37	....	0·00	—0·53
Agra	29·591	SE	3	103·5	89·0	43	....	0·01	—0·43
Cawnpore	29·555	WNW	2	111·4	89·8	37	....	0·00	—0·87
Allahabad	29·643	ESE	4	113·4	86·9	40	....	0·00	—0·82
Jhansi	29·586	NE	10	111·2	88·7	64	0·09	0·09	—0·78
Jacobabad	29·626	NW	2	106·6	78·7	44	....	1·74	plus 1·74
Karachi	29·573	NNE	10	94·9	80·4	83	....	0·67	plus 0·67
Jeypore	29·577	ENE	7	108·2	90·1	29	....	0·46	—0·03
Ajmere	29·570	SE	5	107·4	89·0	33	....	0·00	—0·31
Deesa	29·553	S	8	112·6	82·4	44	....	0·52	plus ·37
Ahmedabad ...	29·569	WSW	7	110·1	83·7	63	....	1·78	plus 0·93
Bhuj	29·568	WSW	9	107·6	81·0	81	....	0·07	—0·18
Jamnagar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dwarka	29·566	WNW	13	88·3	79·5	79	....	1·56	....
Rajkot	29·590	SW	4	107·4	83·7	70	....	0·05	—0·88
Bhavnagar ...	29·569	NE	12	107·7	82·8	72	....	0·50	—0·53
Para.									
Veraval	29·562	Calm	3	99·1	83·2	84	....	0·93	plus 0·44
Neemuch	29·574	WSW	10	103·0	80·7	44	....	0·00	—0·75
Indore	29·625	S	5	104·1	82·6	66	....	0·02	—1·79
Sangor	29·546	WSW	6	106·1	82·0	58	....	0·00	—1·0
Jubbulpore ...	29·578	SE	5	107·5	83·4	52	....	0·00	—1·16
Hoshangabad ..	29·585	SW	6	108·3	85·3	38	....	0·00	—1·52
Khandwa	29·629	S	8	110·7	79·0	50	....	0·00	—1·57
Raipur	29·598	NW	8	107·7	79·6	61	....	0·24	—1·35
Nagpur	29·614	SW	7	107·1	75·6	77	0·30	0·62	—1·02
Amraoti	29·649	SW	10	107·3	72·3	84	1·45	1·59	—0·47
Akola	29·654	ESE	9	109·3	73·4	86	0·19	0·19	—1·31
Surat	29·580	E	8	104·7	80·1	76	0·05	2·10	plus 0·74
Malegaon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bombay	29·560	E	9	92·3	75·8	83	1·21	1·69	—3·21
Poona	29·658	E	10	99·0	70·8	62	0·99	2·23	plus 0·31
Ahmednagar ...	29·638	NE	7	93·9	69·6	66	0·07	0·82	—1·95
Aurangabad ...	29·653	ESE	9	101·2	70·7	53	0·40	1·08	....
Sholapur	29·634	SW	13	101·2	74·0	76	0·00	0·05	—2·12
Ratnagiri	29·589	SSE	19	93·8	76·3	63	....	1·70	—2·20
Bijapur	29·630	SSW	10	97·7	72·2	73	0·05	0·12	—2·91
Belgaum	29·648	SSE	10	88·5	67·8	83	....	0·26	—2·85
Mormugao	29·599	S	17	88·5	75·4	86	1·92	3·40	—4·62
Karwar	29·593	SW	6	83·2	76·8	86	2·40	6·71	—2·38
Mangalore	29·666	ESE	9	83·9	74·9	93	1·02	12·82	—1·84
Calicut	29·705	ENE	5	79·3	72·7	94	3·62	19·69	+2·36
Cochin	29·750	Calm	1	79·2	72·9	91	1·93	15·32	+3·75
Bangalore	29·628	SW	15	82·8	66·8	76	....	2·61	—0·64
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·631	W	4	99·3	78·2	57	....	0·19	—1·52
Masulipatam...	29·613	Calm	5	90·0	79·1	80	....	2·19	+0·24
Bellary	29·636	SSW	71	98·5	76·2	55	....	2·00	plus 1·07
Cuddapah	29·612	W	6	103·2	83·4	51	....	0·22	—1·10
Madras	29·609	W	8	99·0	83·0	47	....	0·00	—0·90
Coimbatore ...	29·718	W	18	98·4	70·8	30	....	0·03	+2·00
Trichinopoly ...	29·636	SW	6	97·1	79·3	69	....	0·00	—0·44
Negapatam ...	29·637	SW	8	95·4	74·6	65	....	0·75	+0·29
Colombo	29·734	WSW	11	83·0	75·6	83	0·22	4·04	—0·48

In column WIND "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J F H = 1·62 (1·89); G T H = 1·10 (1·32); S G H = 1·18 (1·54); O P = 1·22 (1·69).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk rise in Berar and at Jhansi, a brisk fall at Rajkot and Colombo and a slight rise or full elsewhere.

Winds are of cyclonic character along the coast from Karwar to Bombay while they are variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Mormugao and Ratnagiri.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° to 8° in defect of normal at Masulipatam, Cochin and Jacobabad and 5° to 12° in excess at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Indore, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bijapur and Hyderabad (Deccan); minimum 5° to 8° in defect at Lahore, Jacobabad and Amraoti and 6° to 9° in excess at Cawnpore, Jaipur, Ajmere, Rajkot, Indore and Hoshangabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Deesa and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in several places.

Rain has fallen along the Coast from Cochin to Mormugao and also in Berar and at Jhansi, Nagpur, Surat, Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Bijapur and Colombo. The heaviest falls are:—3·62" at Calicut, 2·40" at Karwar, nearly two inches at Cochin and Mormugao, about an inch and half at Amraoti, about an inch and a quarter at Bombay and about an inch at Mangalore and Poona.

Weather.—An area of abnormally low pressure lies on and off the West Coast between Dwarka and Calicut where weather is likely to become equally and unsettled. Rain is likely in Ceylon, Malabar, Berar and the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Widespread Trouble.

ACCORDING to a special Hongkong message to the *Straits Times* there is a widespread feeling of unrest throughout the Province of Kwantung. The people are arming and apparently the movement is well organised, for simultaneous rebellions outbreaks are reported from different parts of the Province. It is given out that the origin of the trouble is the dearness of food, due, to some extent, to the excessive charges made by the officials at the numerous linkin stations throughout Kwangtung. Near Swatow, the movement partakes of the character of an anti-dynastic rebellion. The rebels wear a uniform, and are carrying the banners of the Sun Yat-sen party. There is no anxiety among the residents of Swatow.

The Viceroy of the Two Kwang has despatched 2,000 troops from Canton to Swatow to proceed at once to the scene of the uprising in that district. It is believed in Hongkong that the rebellion will collapse. Near Pakhoi, in the important town of Limchau, some British and German mission property has been destroyed. Gunboats have gone to Pakhoi, and action is being taken to obtain redress from the local officials. His Excellency Tsen Chunhsuan (better known as Shum), who, the other day, impeached Prince Ching, Tsao Hung hsun and Yuan Shi-kai, has been re-appointed Viceroy of the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kawangri, with his official residence at Canton. Shum has shown himself bitterly hostile to foreigners, and he has strenuously opposed the continuation of the railway from Hongkong to Cannon, and it was believed, was removed because of the representations made by Sir Matthew Nathan, the Governor of Hongkong.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

The following extract is taken from a pamphlet written and published by Sun Yat-sen, the Chinese Reformer, who is reported to be the instigator of the present uprising:—

The whole nation is ripe for revolution. Look at the Weichow u

BY THE WAY.

THE TAXPAYER'S TROUSER BUTTONS.

Switzerland has always prided itself on its independence, and in fiscal matters this proud spirit, which will brook no interference with the rights of the individual, even by the State in quest of revenue, has sometimes been exhibited in curious ways. As the inquisitorial methods of income tax collectors are abhorrent to the freedom-loving Swiss boxes were once or twice set up in several cantons to receive the voluntary contribution of loyal citizens. It was hoped that this method of relying on the public spirit of the people would prove successful in raising money for public ends, but, alas for human nature! in the course of a few years the collectors, on opening the boxes, found nothing but—trouser-buttons. So the voluntary system, after fair trial, had to be reluctantly abandoned in favour of a declaration of capital and income, which is liable to official investigation.

TO BEAUTIFY KINGSWAY.

If only the effort of the London County Council to reclaim Kingsway and Aldwych from the wilderness meets with the success anticipated they will earn the gratitude of all who reside permanently or temporarily in town, says "The County Gentleman." As it is Kingsway at night or on a wet day is more forbidding than an Asiatic steppe; and the dreary waste would be absolute disgrace to Tierra del Fuego. It is not nice to reflect upon the fact that the cost of making this wild expense was over five millions of money and that the main portion of it has been to let for nearly five years. But we must all hope the suggested modifications of building conditions and the system of a graduated rental will prove a sufficient inducement to builders to hide for ever this blot upon the centre of the greatest city in the world.

THE GUILD OF THE GUNMAKERS.

Amongst the old Livery Guilds of the City of London still actively controlling the crafts from which they sprang, the Gunmakers occupies a prominent place. It is entrusted with the proving at its test house of all gun barrels made in London or within ten miles. A certain section of the members is representative of the trade, but of late years there has been somewhat of a tendency to recruit the strength from outside. The present Master, for instance, is a solicitor. Now, seemingly, there appears to be a return in a measure to the old craft idea, newly-elected members including Captain M. B. Lloyd, H. M. Inspector of Explosives, and Col. Hadden, of the Royal Artillery. The inclusion of men of their rank will go not a short way to restore the fortunes of the Guild as a trade organization.

LIFE ON ST KILDA.

The medical inspector who recently visited the lonely island of St. Kilda sends to the Scotsman some more particulars of the life led by the residents there. This is what he says about the Sunday sermon in church: "No hymn-books are used, and no instruments of music. When the psalm had been read over the precentor arose and I confess to jumping in my seat as he led off the first line with a yell. Then followed a rush of sound from the congregation like the shriek of a storm. . . . The notes of the first line were recognisable as from the the Scottish Psalmody. The second was ornamented with grace notes such as Highland pipers love. The rest was mere confusion." Still, the writer adds, out of this massed unloveliness one could distinguish good voices, which only required some training to be tuneful and pleasing.

RENTS, etc.

Rents on the island are low. Grazing costs 9d. per sheep and 7s. per cow in the year; 30s. is charged for each croft, and the houses are free. A wild sheep from the neighbouring island of Soay can be had for half a crown, skin, bones, and all. Transference of the whole population to the mainland has been offered and declined. They do little fishing, and make nothing of their grant of a three-mile limit. Their crofts are slovenly tilled, and they make no attempts at improvements. Women and men alike are said to work well when once set agoing; but they dawdle and gossip away the golden hours just the same as the wet ones. They have not yet grasped the rudiments of independence.

THE SEEDLESS APPLE.

A correspondent sent us a paragraph the other day praising the seedless apple. Another correspondent calls our attention to a statement in the "Field" to the effect that the seedless apple, which a year or two ago was boomed as an American creation by the friends of the Californian wizard, has at last received its quietus from Mr. L. R. Taft, of the Michigan Agricultural College, who warns the farmers of that State against a certain company taking orders for the seedless apple at 8s. each, and who represents the fruit as being large in size, handsome in colour, fine of texture, delicious in favour, coreless, seedless, and immune from the attack of insects and frost. Mr. Taft states that he has had it under observation for the last three years and is convinced that it is in every way inferior to the common varieties.

FATHER AND SON.

Mr. Raymond Asquith is remarkable (P. T. O. points out) in having closely followed in his father's footsteps throughout the whole of his University career. A comparison of their respective achievements yields a result that is probably unprecedented in the annals of father and son. Mr. Raymond Asquith's University honours particularly duplicate those accorded to his father twenty-seven years before:

Mr. H. H. Asquith.		Mr. Raymond Asquith.	
Scholarship at Balliol	1870	Exhibition at Balliol	1897
First in "Mods"	1872	First in "Mods,"	1898
Craven Scholarship	1874	Craven Scholarship	1898
First in "Greats"	1874	First in "Greats"	1900
Fellowship of Balliol	1874	Fellowship of All Souls	1902
President of Oxford Union	1874	President of Oxford Union	1902

The crowning achievement of Mr. Raymond Asquith was the carrying off of the Eldon Law Scholarship, which holds good for three years, and is worth £200 a year.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

Now that a considerable rise in wheat has taken place, and a consequent advance in the price of bread is anticipated, the *Glasgow News* notes that eighty years ago the staff of life cost exactly double the price paid at present. In 1828 a 4lb. loaf cost from 10d. to 11d., and it was not till 1832 that there was a reduction of 2d., making the price 8d. Again, in 1833, the price varied from 7d. to 8d., and in 1835 the quartern loaf could be obtained from 5½d. to 7d., and continued at the latter price during the next year. Then it took an upward tendency, being 9d. in 1838, and 10d. in 1840-41. In 1842 it could be purchased for 6d. and 7d., but the next year its price went up again to 9d. Coming to the year 1847, the price ranged from 8d. to 10d., and then, in the course of the year, gradually came down to 5d. and 5½d.

PANIC IN THE WHEAT-PIT.

The extraordinary scenes of excitement witnessed recently in the Chicago "wheat-pit" have had no parallel since that frenzied day in June 1898 when young Joseph Leiter found himself with 35,000,000 bushels of wheat on hand, his ready cash gone, and his credit shattered, and was compelled to "unload" at any sacrifice. Within an hour he had divested himself of 8,000,000 bushels, the price dropping 20 cents a bushel amid a perfect delirium of excitement. Before the day was over Leiter, it is said, had lost over a million pounds. In 1890 similar frenzied scenes were witnessed when Mackay and Flood, who had cornered 9,000,000 bushels of wheat, had to sell at a sacrifice of £500,000; again, two years later, when Mr. James Keene had to dispose of 25,000,000 bushels at a loss of over £1,500,000.

MEMORY.

(Little forgetfulnesses, says a writer are fatal to the progress of courtship.)

I remember, I remember,
The roses in her hair,
The violets and the lily cups
My hand had fastened there;
The smile, the pressure of the hand,
And oh! the wild regret,
To know that she can ne'er be mine,
On whom my heart is set.

I remember, I remember,
My rival, tall and slim:
I know my darling thought of me,
But oh! she went to him!
For honest lovers were we both,
Each deemed she loved him most,
And each unto the other vowed
To ask her through the post.

I remember, I remember,
How Eustace broke the news;
I saw her answer in his face,
Like roses in the dews;
'Twas a cruel blow to me,
Who thought she loved me better,
But I remember now that I
Forgot to post my letter.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TENDENCIES IN PARIS FASHIONS.

Tussore is one of the leading materials of the season, indeed, the leading material. It is to be had in all the pastel tints, but it is most attractive in its natural beige tone, or in white. Beige, as a colour, is rapidly coming into favour again, and tussore silk in this shade is specially attractive. The particular beige of tussore is a thing apart; one rarely sees exactly the same shade in any other material. It is a cold, pure beige, and for that reason eminently becoming to clear complexions.

THE TUSSORE GOWN.

Tussore gowns are very often trimmed with elaborate braidings—the latter carried out in the finest possible silk braids. On cloth gowns, and even on velvet and crepe de chine, we often find rather coarse braids, which give raised effects, and which are exceedingly attractive, but on tussore it is considered more correct to employ fine silk braid, in an ultra-elaborate design. Grey tussore is running grey linen very close in the race for favour, but the two materials cannot be said to clash; each has its own appointed hours!

RIBBON WORK.

Ribbon work, in self colours, is very popular this season, and one of the newest ideas is to introduce it on robes composed of "old-lace" colour point d'esprit and Valenciennes. I have seen two or three dancing frocks trimmed in this way, and was delighted with the effect. The narrow ribbons gave a very rich appearance to the lace, and some of the designs were quaint and most attractive. Large bows and Louis XV baskets of flowers are favourite designs for ribbon-embroidery, and, of course, the designs can be carried out in delicate colours, but the self tones are considered in better taste.

EMBROIDERED LACE.

Embroidered lace may be said to be the rage of the year, and since the early spring days at Nice, we have seen the loveliest evening gowns of Mechlin, Brussels, and other beautiful laces loaded with silver and gold threads and with chenille. Ribbon embroideries on lace are wonderfully "young" and fairy-like. They are specially suitable for girls' dancing frocks and for dinner blouses. Apropos embroideries—and of this subject we never tire—I must just mention that one of the most famous dressmakers in the rue de la Paix is using pale coral in large quantities in this connexion and with wonderful effects. The corals are used in minute pieces and are skilfully mixed with flat embroideries in gold or silver threads. For example, a design showing a flight of large butterflies—which decorated a cream lace dinner gown recently created for Gabrielle Dorzait—with the outspread wings worked in silver, and the body and markings done in pale pink coral. Minute diamonds were introduced in certain parts of the design, and the lace robe was mounted on pleatings of shell-pink chiffon. Another dinner dress which showed coral embroidery was made of pearl-grey liberty satin, and as a background for the coral design, there were masses of tiny silver paillettes arranged in fish-scale fashion. This was a matron's dress, and on the bodice there were revers of coral velvet and of Venetian lace.

NOT ILL—BUT AILING!

Advice to Those Out-of-Sorts.

There are thousands of women and men who though they are not really ill, in the true sense of the word, are always ailing. They constantly dwell on the borders of ill-health. They are like the mountain-climber who in scaling the dizzy ridges is ever tempting fate by venturing near the edge of the precipice. A sudden gust of wind, a slip or a false step will fling him into the yawning chasm beneath. People who are always ailing, though not really *ill*, spend their lives at the edge of an awful abyss, into which the first epidemic or first chilly weather may sweep their frail forms. But apart from the danger of always ailing, this condition is in itself most miserable and trying. You have neither the energy to share other people's pleasures, nor the strength to resist brooding over more or less magnified trouble. Sleepless nights, loss of appetite, severe headaches, bouts of sickness, and pains after meals, only accentuate the ever-present feeling of great depression and weariness. You lose interest in the home, ambition in life, and are often cross, irritable and hard to please, all because of some insidious weakness which you find it difficult to understand.

Because of the sedentary lives they lead, women are very liable to suffer from this "always ailing" condition.

THESE DISTRESSING SYMPTOMS EXPLAINED.

All this is a sign that you are low in tone, and that you need a course of Bile Beans for Biliousness to restore your lost health and buoyant spirits. Bile Beans enable you to "live" every day, not merely to drag through it. Bile Beans owe their great success to the natural and unfailingly efficacious action of certain precious herbal extracts of which they are wholly composed. They are a gift direct from forest to patient.

Bile Beans not only contain certain rare vegetable extracts, but these extracts are united in a certain manner which multiplies the virtues of each ingredient. One ingredient, for instance, has a special power over the liver and regulates the flow of bile; another directly assists and strengthens the stomach; others again exert a wholesome influence over the bowels, and so on. But not one of the ingredients interferes with the rest. There is perfect harmony of action, the disordered conditions which are causing trouble and menacing life are corrected, and new vigour and vitality is firmly established throughout the body, blood, and nerves. In short, Bile Beans change the life of constant ailing to one of lasting health and happiness. How different are Bile Beans from old-fashioned mineral purgatives, on which many people rely even to-day, ignorant of their dangers.

The wise housewife always has a box of Bile Beans handy, and the far-sighted business and working man has a few Bile Beans in his vest pocket, for by reason of their gelatine coating Bile Beans can be carried loose without losing their virtue. Bile Beans may be obtained of all chemists, at Re. 1/- per box, and Rs. 2/4 per box containing three times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes, and accept only the genuine Bile Beans.

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Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 13th June, 1907.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A DIFFICULT POST.

In spite of the honours and privileges attaching to the position, it may be doubted if any British medico envies Mr. Bryden Glendining. The Queen of Spain's English doctor must find his position in Madrid a very difficult one, for it is only natural that his Spanish colleagues should feel slightly resentful of his presence in their midst. Few people are aware that Mr. Glendining's appointment was owing to Princess Henry of Battenburg's touching maternal foresight. Her Royal Highness was well aware how difficult and how delicate have always been international matters of Court medical etiquette, and the first stipulation made by her when the marriage of her only daughter was being discussed, was that the young Princess should be accompanied to Spain by a British doctor and also by the maid who had been her nurse, and who had remained on, in the Royal Household as the closest of the Princess's personal attendants.

THE COURT PHYSICIAN ABROAD.

No foreign sovereign has so imposing a medical household as has our own monarch, but great and deserved as is the trust reposed by our Royal Family in the medical men who have charge of the King's health, no physician could play at our Court the part so often played abroad by the doctors of foreign potentates. The Court physician in Russia, in Germany, and, last but not least, in Spain, often becomes the intimate confident of his patient; he is regarded with some of the old awe which surrounded the mediæval magician, so it is easy to imagine with what feelings the populace regard the appointment of a foreigner to so responsible and influential a post. This was probably the reason why Princess Henry of Battenberg chose a comparatively young doctor, and one whose professional standing, excellent as it is, was not calculated to arouse jealousy among the older Court physicians at Madrid. Mr. Glendining is a Durham University man; he has a very good knowledge of French, for he acted for a time as house surgeon at the British Hospital in Paris founded by the late Sir Richard Wallace, and he was strongly recommended to the Royal Family by the late Doctor, the Hon. Alan Herbert.

LORD AND LADY WILLIAM CECIL.

Lord and Lady William Cecil, whose names have been so often mentioned in connection with the birth of the Prince of the Asturias, are, perhaps, the most noteworthy couple in the Court world. Lord William is an uncle of young Lord Exeter, an enthusiastic traveller and one of the first Englishman who foresaw the present great material prosperity of Egypt, a country to which both he and his wife have long been devoted. Lord William was a special favourite with the late Sovereign, to whom he was a groom-in-waiting; and he has been for many years Comptroller of the Household of Princess Henry of Battenberg. Lady William will go down to history as having played a great part in the early life of Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain, for it was, she who formally handed over King Alphonso's bride-elect on the eve of her marriage to the Spanish great ladies who were to compose her future household. Lady William was also a prominent guest at the marriage ceremony, and she was the first English woman to congratulate their Majesties on their miraculous escape.

A FUTURE PEERESS AS EGYPTOLOGIST.

Lady William Cecil is the eldest daughter of Lord Amherst of Hackney, and she will in due course inherit his peerage. It is from her father that she inherits her love of Egypt, for as a girl she often accompanied him there, and, while he superintended important explorations in the Upper Nile valley, his daughter made the studies which resulted in a charming book entitled "Bird Notes from the Nile," published only a month later than Lady Amherst of Hackney's "History of Ancient and Modern Egypt." Lord and Lady William accompanied Princess Henry of Battenberg to Egypt four years ago, and in their house near Scarborough they own a fine collection of Egyptian antiquities. They have four sons, friends, and slightly older contemporaries of the young Princess of Battenberg.

KING AND PRINCE IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

Both the King and the Prince of Wales will visit the Royal Agricultural Show at Lincoln this month. King Edward will stay with the Lord-Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, Earl Brownlow, at Belton Hall, and the Prince will be entertained by the Earl and Countess of Yarborough and the Earl and Countess of Londesborough. Lord Yarborough is this year's President of the Royal Agricultural Society. He is a great landowner a popular Master of Hounds, an intense lover of horses and of all forms of sport a hail-fellow, well-met in masonic circles and one of the smallest members physically of the Upper House. His Lordship has vast estates in Lincolnshire, comprising some 56,000 acres. The greater part of the flourishing town of Grimsby belongs to him. At Brocklesby, Park where the Prince will stay, and at Arlington Street—his country and London houses—he owns fine collections of pictures and antique statuary, including canvases by Turner, Reynolds, and Rembrandt. Many of his treasures were snatched from destruction in 1898 by the promptitude of the Grimsby Fire Brigade, which covered the eleven miles to Brocklesby in the remarkable time of seventy minutes. The Hall was on fire, and every sixty seconds meant the loss or the preservation of an heirloom or and old master of priceless value. In politics he has not cared to exert himself. He seceded from the Liberal Party during the schism of 1886, ignoring, by so doing, the Whig traditions of his family. Recently he has taken an interest in the Aliens question, and is a Vice-President of the emmigration Reform Association.

PEER'S FIRE BRIGADE.

The Prince will be entertained by Lord and Lady Londesborough at Blankney Hall. Here His Royal Highness will be interested in Lord Londesborough's pet hobby, the private fire brigade which his lordship has established. The brigade is composed of footmen, gardeners, stablemen, and farm hands, while the engines are horsed with the best equines in the stable. Now and again Lord Londesborough sometimes calls a Muster, and places himself at the head of the brigade for drill. A few years ago he led his firemen to the assault at an outbreak at a neighbouring mansion and did splendid service. Lord Londesborough can well afford his expensive hobby, for he is one of the richest men in the Peerage. His estates cover some 60,000 acres, yielding a yearly income of nearly £70,000.

TREASURES OF BELTON.

Besides King Edward, Lord Brownlow is also expected to entertain at Belton Hall the Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian. The stately hall is one of Sir Christopher Wren's masterpieces. Another great artist, Grinling Gibbons, provided the interior with many wonderful carvings. The house contains, too some superb portraits by Lely, Romney, Gainsborough and Reynolds; also a good deal of valuable old furniture. Belton is built in the shape of the letter H Generally admitted to be the most beautiful house in Lincolnshire, it is surrounded by lovely gardens and a deer-park of seven hundred acres, ornamented by three large lakes from the river Witham. The whole retreat forms, indeed, a rural paradise truly fit for a King.

LISMORE CASTLE.

Lismore Castle, where the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire are now in residence, overlooks the Black water, and is one of the most historic places in the West of Ireland. On its site was once a castle which had been built by John Earl of Morton, afterwards King John of England. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, the place belonged to Sir Walter Raleigh and after long years and many changes it passed to the wife of the fourth Duke of Devonshire. Even now, a window in the drawing-room is called King James's window, and the legend is that James I., who was a visitor at the castle, entered the room quickly, and, glancing through this window at the river below, he was startled at the great height and jumped backwards with unkingly promptitude.

STORIES.

The story goes that eighty years ago a famous steeplechase took place at Lismore, which neatly illustrates Irish ideas on the subject of racing. The chronicler of the event reported that "the betting was even at starting that there would be six falls." There were twelve falls, but "nobody was killed." The stakes in those days included casks of rum, pipes of port, and hogsheads of claret. A more modern story relates that an American millionaire having been shown over Lismore Castle and its grounds, pulled his cheque-book from his pocket, and said that he would buy the whole domain. "Of course, I shall take the title too, so name your figger, and it's a deal." But the Duke was not selling.

A FRENCH senator, in the effort to beautify himself, met with the same sorry experience as nearly drove Tittlobat Titmouse to distraction. As his locks were growing prematurely white he had recourse to a hair dye, with the result that he presented himself one fine day at the Upper House with a profusion of yellow curls. Eagerly questioned by his colleagues he laid the blame on his barber, saying that he must leave him for another one. But (the *Telegraph* says) he fared even worse, as some time afterwards he returned to the Senate with bright green hair.

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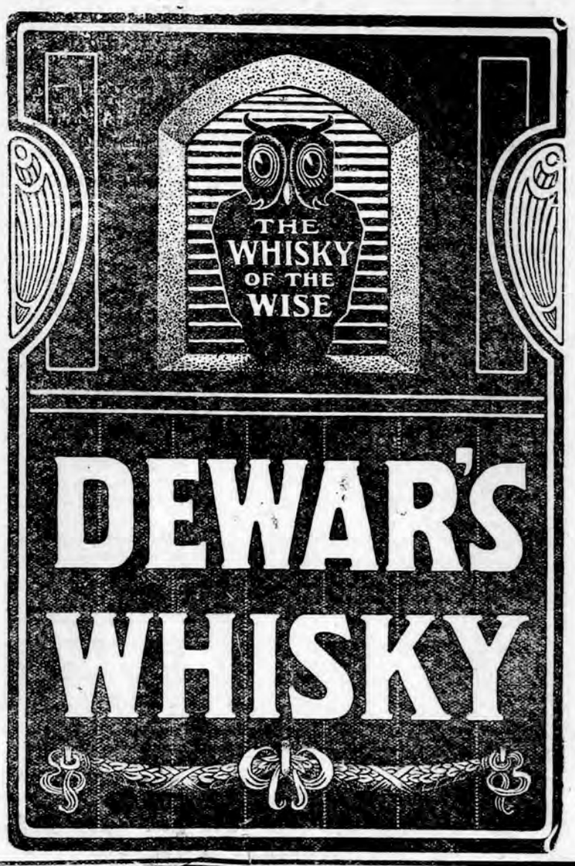

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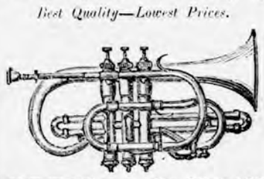

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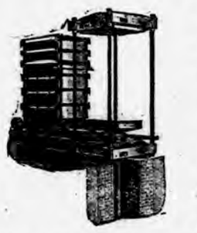

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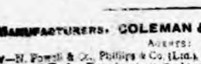
TRADE  MARK

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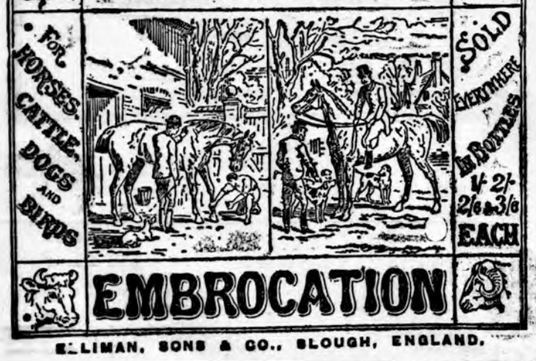

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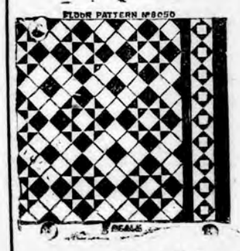

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SUPPLEMENT.

THE Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY : THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1907.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

The following promotions will shortly be notified :—

Major R. J. Morris, provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Cantonment Magistrate.

Major P. W. Peck, officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

Lieutenant A. E. H. T. Walkers, officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

Sanction has been given to the employment of Lieutenant F. Call, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, with the Northern Nigaria Regiment of West African Force.

Colonel Tinley, Assistant Adjutant General Meerut Division, is granted 8 months' leave.

Lieut.-Colonel Hon'ble H. W. Addington, Royal Field Artillery, is posted into the 11th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery at St. Thomas Mount *vice* Colonel Manifold retired.

Lieut. Campion, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to 60th Company; Lieut. Smithers to 77th Company; and Lieut. Pengelley to 73rd Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieut.-Colonel Tighe, 82nd Punjabis, is appointed Commandant, 56th Rifles.

ARRIVALS, JUNE 12.—Hamilton Col, A A G, on leave, from Meerut.

Stephens, Lt, 1st Oxford L J, on leave, from Lucknow.

RIDING IN THE ARMY.

[Scene—Artillery Riding School in plains of India Time—6 a.m *Dram pers.*—One Artillery Riding. Instructor and a squad of anxious looking Mounted Infantry men going through a "refresher" course of riding.]

Each man is "standing to" an artillery gunpuller, (I daren't say horse for fear of wounding the susceptibilities of the very extremely sensitive Riding Instructor, as according to him they aren't horses at all, they are just a set of nice, noble hearted, gentle mouthed, smoothpaced, motherly old parties, that have been sent down from Heaven for the express purpose of benefiting this particular squad of foot soldiers, and one feels amazed at the shortsightedness of the Australian Commonwealth in permitting these high accomplished quadrupeds to leave the country.)

R. I. (*log*): "Preee—pare to mount! Mount!! And there aint no call for to bore a 'ole in 'is side with yer toe——no, nor to 'it 'im on the 'ead with that 'ere bundook"—In a silence more awful than the fiercest invective the squad get mounted and march solemnly round the riding school.

R. I: "Sit up, 'eadaneyes to the front, 'eels well down and try and do a bit of credit to the noble 'oss what's a carrying of yer.—Gazes with cold disapproval at squad.

R. I.: "Ter-r-r-r-ott" (squad proceeds to trot) "and when I says terrott, I says nothing 'erbart clucking at yer'oss and a-pulling of 'is jaw." Pauses apparently to ruminate.

R. I.: "No; it aint no use a-clucking at 'im Private Jones this aint a farmyard." His attention is here distracted by catching sight of a particularly insecure looking Tommy.

R. I.: "And what are you a-doing of a-rubbing of yerself against that there noo pattern saddle? Sit back and carry yer legs forward, keeping the eels well down; nor it aint no use making faces a-distroting of Gawd's image in that orrible manner and a-frightenin of that pore animal. Did you' ear me say, 'Sit up' and when I says 'Sit up' I means sit up and there aint no call for to' old on to yer'oss, neck, 'e's still there, 'e wont go away without telling yer. 'Oo told you to lie down? A-curvetting and a prancing round this yer riding school like a sack of spuds doneup ugly, you are, and there's the orficer a-looking at yer."

Tommy (hopelessly). Oh Gawd."

R. I.: "That aint my name, and if I catch you a-answering of me back; my man, *Ill start talking*. Why there's yer 'orse a-laughing at yer. I wonder 'e' as the 'eart 'im what ought ter be at Marlborough House instead of doing balancing tricks with a fat' ead. Fat' ead!? with a cold laugh.) The orficer was a-lecturing on the penetration of a rifle bullet, yesterday 'e was, and 'e says, 'Sand 20 inches and mud,' 'e says, '40 inches,' and I says, 'Beg pardon. Sir! can you tell me the penetration of the 'ead of a Mounted Hinfantry man?' 'E says, solemnlike, 'e do, 'Sergeant don't arst me,' and 'eres me a bustin' of meself to 'ammer a bit of common into a material what aint in the Drill-book."

Tommy, finally losing his balance, "'Stroof."

R. I.: "What are you doing of? 'Oo told you to go describing of circles round yer 'orses neck?" (Tommy lands violently on his back.) "Now you 'ave done it! You've been and gone and fallen on the major's noo 'an-ride, and 'im that pertieler. No! and I aint going to wait while you rub it, get mounted and see if 'at there noo pattern saddle will rub it for yer.

(Officer approaches,)

R. I.: "Ride!! 'Shun!!" All kerreck, Sir."

—CHAFED in the *Pioneer*.

SPORTING NEWS.

SIRHIND BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

The annual opening night entries this year numbered 169 against 102 last year, thus testifying to the popularity of the tournament, though only in its second year.

The tournament is under the patronage of His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

There was a very full attendance, the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor, and Major General Clements Commanding the Sirhind Division, being interested spectators.

The Gloucester Regiment, who are the holders of the handsome silver trophy for the regiment securing the highest number of points in the tournament, have sent in several *entrants* and will no doubt make a bold effort to retain it for another year.

The Referee is R. Sheepshanks.

The Judges are Major Walker and Mr. Wallis.

Honorary Secretary—Captain J. Ley.

Assistant Manager—One Sergeant Sergt. Fryer.

Master of Ceremonies—Sergt. Carter.

The following are the details :—

FEATHER-WEIGHTS.

Private Plato of the Royal Berkshires *vs.* Sergeant Handford of the Gloucesters. Exchanges were even in the first round. Handford knocked his opponent out with the left swing.

2nd :—Lance-Corporal Oliver of the South Staffords *vs.* Private Hyde of the Gloucesters. Oliver indulged in wild slogging in the hope of knocking his man out, but Hyde was very wary and knocked him out in the second round with an eight-hook on the jaw.

3rd :—Private Gent of the Gloucesters *vs.* Private Marshall of the Sussex. Exchanges were level in the first round, but Gent leading in other rounds won on points.

4th :—Private Jones of the Gloucesters *vs.* Private Hookings of the Lincolns. The Gloucester man won on points after three bouts of wild indiscriminate slogging.

5th :—Private Harlan of the Royal Sussex *vs.* Private Dutch of the Queen's. Dutch knocked Harland out in the first round, winding his man.

6th :—Private Roberts of the Gloucesters *vs.* Private Cooper of the Gloucesters. Though both belonged to the same regiment there was no collusion. After one round of hard hitting Cooper was knocked out.

7th :—Private Mantle of the Staffords *vs.* Private Jones of the Gloucesters. Jones was knocked out in the first round with a terrific swing on the right jaw.

8th:—Driver Pringle of the 18th Battery, R. F. A., *vs.* Private Evans of the South Staffords. Pringle was knocked out after two rounds of hard slogging but with absolutely no science.

9th:—Private Calloway of the Queen's, *vs.* Private Cohen of the West Yorkshires. After an extra round of close and interesting fighting, Calloway won on points.

BOYS' COMPETITION.

1st:—Boy Poole of the Royal Sussex *vs.* Boy Baish of the Wiltshires. Baish gave in after about fifteen seconds of fighting.

2nd:—Boy Evans of the Middlesex *vs.* Boy Heggie of the 17th Lancers. Both youngsters went at it gamely, but Evans who held the advantage in height and weight won on points.

MIDDLE-WEIGHTS.

1st:—Private Watson of the Gloucesters *vs.* Private Massey of the 12th Lancers. Three rounds witnessed close and interesting boxing, verdict going to the cavalryman on points.

2nd:—Private Biddle of the Berkshires *vs.* Private Bolesworth of the Leicesters. The latter was scratched.

LIGHT-WEIGHTS.

1st:—Private Taylor of the Royal Irish *vs.* Private Smith of the Glouecsters. The Irishman punished his opponent badly, Smith giving in towards the close of the third round.

2nd :—Private Townsend of the Gloucesters *vs.* Private Piper of the Carabiniers. Piper knocked his man out in the first round.

3rd :—Private Davies of the Worcesters *vs.* Sergeant Jacobs of the West Yorks. Though Jacobs had not much defence he eventually knocked Davies out towards the close of the third round with a right swing.

4th :—Private Castle of the Lincolns *vs.* Sergeant Morrison of the Queen's. Morrison gave in towards the close of the final round after an interesting fight.

5th :—Private Smith of the Berkshires *vs.* Private Debany of the 12th Lancers. Smith knocked Debany out with a right hook in the first round.

6th :—Private Brion of the Berkshires *vs.* Gunner Palmer of the 18th Field Battery, R. A. The first two rounds produced level fighting but in the third round, Paimer forced the pace and Brion gave in.

7th :—Captain Macdonald of the Berkshires *vs.* Private Brine of the Somerset Light Infantry. Brine sent in a terrific swinging smash on the right jaw in the first round and knocked Macdonald out.

8th :—Private Harrington of the Queen's *vs.* Private Baker of the 12th Lancers. Both men went in for hard, wild slogging without any attempt at defence. Both were severely punished, but fought out gamely to the end, Harrington winning on points.

9th :—Private Christopher of the Sussex *vs* Private Powell of the Worcesters. Christopher knocked Powell out in the first round.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

Beresford Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

There was a larger attendance than on Monday evening, amongst those present being His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Violet Elliott, His Excellency Lord Kitchener, and the Kour Saheb of Patiala. The weather was cloudy and cool and the ground was in a trifle better condition, though still dusty. The band of the Lancers played a selection of music during the afternoon.

In the first match, between the Commander-in-Chief's Staff and the Hermits, the former simply rang rings round their opponents, winning very easily by nine goals to love. Learmouth played a splendid game for the winners, but his powers were not severely tested.

The second match between the 12th Lancers and the 7th Lancers was a splendidly contested game from first to last, the latter winning—after an extra chukker of ten minutes and the goal posts widened to 48 feet—by five goals to four. Major Eustace Crawley played excellently for the losers, who, though defeated, made their opponents go the whole way.

The following are the details :—

The Commander-in-Chief's Staff :—Captain J. G. Wylly, Captain W. F. Bassett, Captain O. A. Fitzgerald, and Captain N. L. Learmouth (back).

The Hermits were comprised of Mr. A. R. Wilberforce, Major S. F. Crocker, Captain E. O. Black Hawkins, and Mr. A. N. Gavin Jones (back).

First Chukker.—The Staff immediately took up the attack and Fitzgerald put in two goals in quick succession, the Hermits failing to make any impression on the defence of Staff. Score :—Commander-in-Chief's Staff two goals to Hermit's *Nil*.

Second Chukker.—The Staff practically hemmed in their opponents throughout this chukker, the ball going behind no less than five times. Eventually Learmouth scored with a difficult cross shot and shortly after placed another goal to credit of his side. Score :—Commander-in-Chief's Staff four goals to Hermits' *Nil*.

Third Chukker.—The Hermits were twice penalised, the second resulting from the first. Learmouth taking a free hit scored, Bassett placing another goal soon after from throw-in. Learmouth got possession and crowned a brilliant individual run with a splendid long shot goal from a difficult angle. Score:—Staff seven goals to Hermits' *Nil*.

Fourth Chukker.—The Hermits now made an effort to penetrate their opponents' defence and it seemed as if they would be rewarded, but Learmouth saved brilliantly what seemed a certain goal, the ball eventually going wide of the Staff's flags. From a hit in Wylly got on the ball and promptly augmented the score. Score :—Staff eight goals to Hermits' *Nil*.

Fifth Chukker.—The ball was at once carried to the Hermits' goal, whence it was cleared from a *mêlée* at the mouth of the goal, but the Staff continued to press. Fitzgerald from a long shot sent the ball towards the Hermits' goal and Bassett lying handy dribbled the ball through. Score :—Staff nine goals to Hermits' *Nil*.

Sixth Chukker.—Though this was a pointless chukker, the Staff hemmed in their opponents' right through and easily ran out winners by nine goals to love.

The Umpires were Major-General Clements and Major Campbell.

The Time-keeper was Major Tancred.

Commander-in-Chief's Staff	9 Goals.
Hermits...	*Nil*.

The Second match was between the 12th Lancers.—Mr. T. R. Badger, Major E. Crawley, Mr. A. B. Reynolds, and Mr. R. B. Wood (back), and the 17th Lancers—Captain T. P. Melville, Captain B. D. Fisher, Captain R. J. Carden, and Captain V. N. Lockett, (back).

First Chukker.—Play ruled fast throughout and it was evident that there was going to be a good game. After a brief period of up and down play Reynolds drew first blood for the 12th. The 17th

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retaliated immediately but the shot went wide. They returned to the attack and drew level. Score:—one goal all.

Second Chukker.—The 12th at once took up the attack and Crawley sent the ball through, thus placing his side ahead, which was followed by another. The 17th seemed certain to score, but Crawley's brilliant interposition prevented the 17th from getting through. Score:—12th Lancers' 3 goals to 17th Lancers' 1 goal.

Third Chukker.—This was a pointless chukker, in which the better of the exchanges lay with the 17th Lancers. Twice they narrowly missed scoring, the ball eventually going behind the 12th's. flags. Score :—12th Lancers' 3 goals to 17th Lancers' 1 goal.

Fourth Chukker.—After even exchanges, the 17th Lancers scored from a magnificent long shot by Lockett. They continued a hot onslaught on their opponent's flags but failed to score. The 12th now retaliated, and Crawley meeting with no opposition, scored an easy goal. Score:—12th Lancers' 4 goals to 17th Lancers' 2 goals.

Fifth Chukker.—The 17th now began to assert themselves in right earnest. Carden had a goal at his mercy, but sacrificed direction for strength and lost an easy opportunity. Hemming in their opponents, they all but got through, but their persistent attack was eventually awarded with a goal. Score :—12th Lancers' 4 goals to 17th Lancers' 3 goals.

Sixth Chukker.—The 17th Lancers were determined to work up to their motto and die hard. They now played for all they were worth and Melville placed his side level. Fast up and down play ensued to the end of the chukker. Score :—12th Lancers' 4 goals to 17th Lancers' 4 goals.

In the extra Chukker, the goals were widened to 48 feet, and for 10 minutes neither side was able to score till Lockett scored for the 17th with a long shot, the "Death or Glory" boys running out victors in a hard fought and fast and well contested game by five goals to four.

The Umpires were Colonel Turner and Major Campbell.

The Time-keeper was Major Tancred.

17th Lancers ..... 5 Goals.
12th Lancers ..... 4 Goals.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

Yesterday on the Cooperage the third game of the Harwood League was played between the R. G. A., Colaba, and the Rovers. A high wind quite spoiled the game. Winning the toss, the R. G. A. had all the better of the game, whereas the Rovers had more than their share of pressing In the second half they could never get right through, and ended up with a blank sheet. The Rovers halves were weak, Chapman being the best, and their forwards, when they did get away, found the wings when they centred sending the ball behind.

The R. G. A. forwards seem capable of shooting well but have yet to learn to combine better, and their defence is none too strong. Their insides seem the pick of the forwards and met with a strong back in Scrafton who played a rattling game throughout. Scoring twice in the first and twice in the second half, the R. G. A. ran out winners as follows :—

R. G. A. ..... 4 Goals.
Rovers ..... Nil.

The table stands :—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots B	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
Bo. Gymkhana	1	1	0	0	4	0	2
R. G. A.	1	1	0	0	4	0	2
Govt. Telegraph	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Rovers	1	0	0	1	0	4	0
Y. M. C. A.	1	0	0	1	0	4	0
Royal Scots A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Customs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Joseph Baptista in the chair.

THE ACTING COMMISSIONER.

Before the commencement of the business of the meeting, the chairman, in welcoming Mr. S. M. Edwardes. the Acting Municipal Commissioner, said that the Corporation were to be congratulated on securing the services of an officer, who knew every corner of the city, and who was familiar with its merits and demerits. Mr. Edwardes was well-known for his erudition and his sympathy for the people, and he (the chairman) had no hesitation in saying that Mr. Edwardes would turn out to be a successful Commissioner.

Mr. James Macdonald observed that the Corporation were to be congratulated on their good fortune in securing the services of an able officer.

SITARAM BUILDING FIRE.

In course of the consideration of the returns of fires in the city, Dr. Dadachanji complained about the defective water-supply on the occasion of the recent fire at Sitaram Building and hoped that the Commissioner would thoroughly investigate the matter.

Mr. A. M. Tod also complained about the delay in the water-supply, and hoped that something would be done to avoid repetition of such a regrettable incident in future.

The Acting Commissioner, Mr. Edwardes, said that he was making an exhaustive enquiry into the matter, and he hoped shortly to submit an elaborate report as to the causes of the delay in the water-supply on the occasion of the Sitaram Building fire.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

LORD MINTO AS A "G. R."

An Interesting Reminiscence.

Lord Minto having last week made his appearance as the first Viceroy-owner on the Indian turf a reference to the days when he took a more active interest in the great game, says the *Asian*, may not be out of place.

In that entertaining book, "Riding Recollections and Turf Stroies," by Henry Custance, the once celebrated jockey rider of George Frederick, etc., etc., etc., and late one of the assistant starters to the Jockey Club, the following passage occurs which tells us of "Mr. Rolly" and some of his hard riding contemporaries, and how it was they acquired merit as cross-country performers : "Mention of the Peterborough Steeplechases reminds me of three or four gentlemen, who used to come from Cambridge to ride. They were under-graduates at the time, and although very good horsemen, we had no idea then that one of them was likely to turn out such a bright star in the future. This was Mr. J. M. Richardson, who afterwards twice won the Grand National at Liverpool on "Disturbance" and "Reugny." He also rode wonderfully well on the flat, and I always thought left off race riding too soon. He had few equals and no superior as a gentleman rider. His three contemporaries were Mr. Cecil or "Parson" Legard, as he is now known ; Lord Melgund (now Earl of Minto) who used to ride in the name of "Mr. Rolly" and Lord Aberdour (now the Earl of Morton). They use to come from Cambridge in the morning, "and were only too glad to get a mount of any kind." This is the sort of rough material you want to make steeplechase riders. Although all of them could not be expected to rise to such distinction as Mr. Richardson achieved, they were all very useful men, "Mr. Rolly" especially, and he rode several winners, both on the hat and across country." The point to mark in his note is that these gentlemen rode anything that came their way—the only sovereign tip for finding out the weak spots. Most people can look very pretty and do the trick without much trouble on an easy horse, but it is a different pair of shoes when the thing between your knees is by no means ideal, and apt to have a very sketchy idea of his partnership obligations. The average duffer can win on a good one with about 7lb. up his sleeve, but it is a different thing entirely when the horse is a difficult one that demands handling and holding, and who jumps no two fences alike, and may, in addition, be hard to ride round the turfs, or do a thousand and one other things that are unexpected and unhandsome. It is this sort of customer that is the real schoolmaster.

CRICKET AT COLOMBO.

Navy vs. Army.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 6.

The match between a team of the local garrison skippered by Major Richardson, the Officer Commanding the Native Artillery, and a combined team of the Navy drawn from the flagship "Hyacinth," the "Highflyer," the "Merlin," and the "Proserpine," commenced this afternoon on Galle face. The weather kept fine, and as both teams were strongly represented, the match was watched with very keen interest by a large number of spectators. The inclusion in the Army team of Lieutenant Faviell, of the Worcestire Regiment, who is just now on a short visit to Colombo, lent additional interest to the match.

The Army team was altogether a very fair combination, being particularly strong in Bowling. Com. the Champain, of the flagship "Hyacinth" was fortunate in having got together very nearly the strongest side the four battleships in harbour could put into the field. In Lieut. Boissier, Com. Champain, Lieut. Edjell, and Lieut. Arbuthnot they had four capable bowlers whilst they had also a good batting side. The Naval team, winning the toss, decided to bat, Com. Champain taking Lieut. Arbuthnot with him to open the innings, Lieut. Faviell and Brown were the bowlers. Fourteen runs had only been scored when Champain was smartly caught and bowled by Faviell. Captain Hickley, the next man, was given out l-b. w. to Brown with only a run added to the total. Lieut. Kitson and Lieut. Arbuthnot attempted to make things lively for the next wicket, but the latter was bowled by Faviell with the total standing at 25. The retiring batsman had contributed a useful 14 towards this total. Lieut. Boissier was next in, but Faviell succeeded in dismissing him before he had scored with another capital off his own bowling.

With four wickets down for 27 the innings looked very gloomy for the Naval team, but Lieut. Kitson and Com. James for the next wicket raised the score materially, the former bringing off some eleven strokes all round the wicket. Just before the adjournment for lunch Com. James was bowled by Pitman, who had the previous over relieved Brown of the leather. The total score at this juncture stood at 54 for five wickets' Faviell having captured three of these fore 18 runs in 16 overs, 8 of which were maidens. When play was resumed Lieut. Kitson and Lieut. Wright continued the Naval innings. Faviell and Brown again were the bowlers. Kitson commenced well by getting Faviell repeatedly for a four and a three, and the score was soon raised to the seventies. Whiting, who relieved Brown at 70, clean bowled Wright six runs later with a full toss. Lieut. Edgell and Lieut. Kitson had raised the total to 86 for the next wicket when the latter, who had played very fine cricket for 43, was bowled by Faviell. The retiring batsman was loudly applauded for his fine innings. Commander Walters and Lieut. Worsley had raised the total to 110 for the ninth wicket.

The Army team were in far better form and won easily. The following are the scores :—

Navy.—1st Innings.

Com. Champain, c and b Faviell	6
Capt. Hickley, lbw., b Brown	0
Lieut. Arbuthnot, b Faviell	14
Lieut. Boissier, c and b Faviell	0
Com. Jamesb Pitman	8
Lieut. Kitson b Faviell	43
Lieut. Wright b Whiting	3
Lieut. Edgell b Whiting	11
Com. Walters c Koe, b Faviell	21
Sub-Lieut Worsley, not out	9
Edmonds, c Koe, b Pitman	0
Extras	7
Total	122

Army.—1st Innings.

Lieut. Faviell, c James, b Wright	43
Lieut.-Col. Koe, b Hickley	31
Capt. Pryce Peacock, b Wright	0
Capt. Budgen, run out	12
Q.-M.-S Pitman, c Hickley, b Boissier	9
Gnr. Funnel, c Boissier, b Hickley	0
Lieut. Gale, not out	22
Sergt. Bawcutt, not out	8
Maj. Richardson	
Sergt. Whiting	
Gnr. Brown	
Extras	2
(Total for 6 wkts)	127

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Navy.—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lieut. Faviell ..	29	8	63	5
Gnr. Brown	17	4	29	1
Q.-M.-S. Pitman	32	0	10	2
Sergt. Whiting	8	3	13	2

Army.—1st Innings.

Lieut. Boissier	17	4	37	1
" Edmonds	4	0	12	0
" Arbuthnot	11	1	23	0
" Walters	3	0	17	0
" Wright	6	2	12	2
" Hickley	9	1	24	2

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

"The Chinese Honeymoon."

LAST night "The Chinese Honeymoon," the famous Strand Theatre funniosity which had a run of a thousand nights, was staged at the Gaiety. Though not quite so rollicking as some of the other items of the Bandmann list, it was very successful,—the most successful evening of the season. All the leading ladies and gentlemen had good parts and they played them well. Mr. Dan Clifford, who has a pleasent voice and a good stage manner as Hang Chow, the Emperor of Vlang Vlang, was quite the thing. The Honeymoon is that "of an immaculate and youthfully aldermanic gentleman of the "something-in the-City" type who, for some reason unexplained, goes to China instead of to Margate or Southend to begin his apprenticeship in matrimony. He has married his typewriter, as City men sometimes do, when there is no need to go to China to find trouble. The City Man is Mr. Pineapple, funnily played by Mr. Harry Cole, and Miss Georgie Corlass is his partner in the Honeymoon. In the Hotel gardens in China a good deal of flirting goes on, and as the Emperor is there and finds Mr. Pineapple kissing a Chinese Princess on the sly, His Majesty commands that Mr. Pineapple should marry the Princess on the spot. A canopy is brought in, the Lord Chancellor conducts the ceremony and the necessary tea-drinking, and then Mr. Pineapple and his Chinese bride are roped back to back as is the custom in Vlang Vlang. Just as the procession moves off, Mrs. Pineapple rushes on to the scene along with Pineapple's former housekeeper and then there is such a tearing off of hats, "pads," "transformations," false noses and what not, that the audience is simply convulsed with mirth. One of the best parts in the "Honeymoon" is played by Miss Doreen O'Connor as an hotel waitress (in China) with her hair sticking out like corkscrews, bare arms and a brown Holland blouse and apron. Miss O'Connor even in this disguise, was the belle of the piece, and her versatility was admirably demonstrated. Everything comes right in the end, of course, and Miss Rayner, who is always clever as the Emperor's Official Mother-in-Law, was unusually funny.

To-night the Company put on "The Orchid."

THE Rome correspondent of the *Chronicle* states that at Naples a little girl's body was disinterred and the bones pulverised to serve for the rites of necromancy and witchcraft which are still so much in vogue among superstitious peasantry of that region.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drop of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London England.